he DAILY COMMERCIAL, published by the ommercial Printing Company, corner Fifth avenue nd Smithfield street, opposite Postoffice.
RUSSELL ERRETT, Editor.
F. EGAN, Business Manager.
TERMS OF THE DAILY: Single copy, 5 cents; delivered by carriers (per week), 25 cents; subscribers by mail (per year), $10 00.
Communications designed for publication should be addressed to the Editor.
Letters on Business, Subscription, &c., address COMMERCIAL, Pittsburgh.
The Weekly Commercial, a large sheet, contains all the Current News, Miscellaneous, Literary and Scientific Intelligence, and Valuable Reading for the
TERMS OF THE WEEKLY: Per Year (52 issues), $2 00; in Clubs of Twenty, $1 50; one copy gratis to getter up of the Club.
The money must always accompany the Order, and in no case can these terms be deviated from.
Postmasters are requested to act as Agents.
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The Pittsburgh Commercial.

VOL. XI. PITTSBURGH, MONDAY MORNING, MARCH 23, 1874. NO. 164.

The Daily and Weekly Commercial.—NEWSPAPER DECISIONS.—1. Any one who takes a paper regularly from the Postoffice—whether directed to his name or another's, or whether he has subscribed or not—is responsible for the payment.
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FIRST EDITION

HARRISBURG.

NNSYLVANIA LEGISLATURE

e Proposition for a Vacation in April.

fforts to Prolong the Session and Increase the Pay.

isconceptions as to Special Legislation.

ROVING TAX RECEIPTS AT THE POLLS.

Halt in Indiscriminate Appropriations.

lls Passed by the Senate.

otection of Mechanics' Wages

Vapid and Senseless Lie Nailed.

cial Correspondence of the Pittsburgh Commercial.

HARRISBURG, March 21, 1874.

A second attempt was made yesterday, in the ate, to adjourn over two weeks in the be ning of April, but it failed like the first. . McClure offered a resolution to adjourn m March 27th to April 13th. Mr. Davis ved to strike out 13th and insert 6th; car d. Mr. White then moved to strike out 6th d insert 7th. Lost, 11 to 11; and the orig al resolution, as amended, to adjourn from arch 27th to April 6th, was lost, yeas 5, ys 17. A similar resolution in the House, adjourn from March 27th to April 7th, was ried there, yeas 62, nays 19; but it did not ch the Senate in time, or it would have en voted down.

When the subject was up in the House, Mr. ebb moved to amend by inserting a resolu n to adjourn finally on April 23d, which s lost, yeas 24, nays 59. There seems to be the part of a large party in both Houses, a position to prolong the session to 150 days, as to ensure the receipt of the extra $500 ovided for in the Salary bill for such contin ncies; but I have no doubt that many gen men voted for the April recess simply from lesire to get home at a time which, above all ers in the year, requires their attention to eir private affairs. There is no reason to be ve that the Legislature cannot get through work by April 23d, if it wants to do so. othing but the will is wanting.

The experience of the past week has shown at all the important bills likely to engage e attention of the Legislature at this session now in. The bills read in place this week few in number and of comparatively small portance. Many of these are special or ocal bills, and the longer the session is pro cted, the greater will be the number of this rticular class of bills. If members do not sh to be bothered with them, the sure way cutting them off is to adjourn early.

It is noticeable, just here, that the passage the act requiring the publication of notices application for special legislation has in ced the belief, in some quarters, that local islation is still to be had as easily as ever, publication of notices being all that is ad onally required. The publication of noti does not open the door to such legislation; t is a preliminary required by the nstitution in all cases where al legislation is not constitutionally ohibited. Bills have come here is week, to charter a railroad company in legheny county, to amend the charter of ttsburgh in some particular about streets, d for various local purposes throughout the ate. Where the bills are plainly, upon their e, unconstitutional, the Speaker refuses to ceive them; but several of a similar (though t so plainly apparent) nature have gone rough the committees of the House, and are w on the calendar, and one (to allow the unty Commissioners of Montgomery to rrow money) has actually passed the House d been sent to the Senate. Among the bills w pending in the House, of this character, e one for the inspection of fish; one relative a burial ground in Mercer county; and e to exempt Union county from the Game w. The difficulty is, where to draw the line tween what is permitted and what is pro bited; and it is not to be wondered at that inions differ as to what is or is not prohib ed.

The House devoted its morning session to lls on second reading, but progressed only a tle way in the calendar. Its afternoon ses on was given up to reporting bills, and read g bills in place. At the morning session, a pplement to the act exempting mortgages om taxation except for State purposes, was stponed indefinitely. It provided that the iginal act should be so construed as to apply ly to mortgages for unpaid purchase money. he bill to punish the fraudulent issue or use tax receipts came up near the close of the ssion, and Mr. Orvis moved an additional ction to it, requiring voters offering tax re ipts in evidence of their right to vote, to ove their genuineness, when challenged, be re being allowed to vote. This was in direct nflict with the general Election law, which ovides that the tax receipt shall, in itself, be nclusive evidence of the right to vote, and e amendment was resisted, not only on that count, but on the ground that, as laboring en and mechanics generally vote in the clos g hour between six and seven, the amend ent would put it in the power of any one, by allenging tax receipts, to disfranchise them ltogether. The amendment was therefore oted down, 30 to 37, and those Democrats ho are anxious to see adopted every possible easure of obstruction to free voting are aturally very indignant at its defeat.

I noticed, at the afternoon session, that the ppropriation Committee reported back quite number of small Appropriation bills with a egative recommendation. Better late than ever. This is the first instance of the kind his session; and although one of them was a ittsburgh bill, appropriating $1,500 to the llegheny County Prison Society, it is a good gn to see that committee begin to discrimin te. They have heretofore reported every bill ent to them. Several of those already re orted should have been negatived; and one r two of those negatived should have been eported favorably; but it is a good sign to see hem halting in the work of indiscriminate ppropriations.

A comparison of the total appropriations made last year and those already reported this year, shows the total to be $152,000 less than last year; but the total last year was swollen by $200,000 given to the two Medical Universities of Philadelphia for the establishment of hospitals. These were extraordinary appropriations, and should not be included in the count. If excluded, the total is already $52,000 *more* than last year, while the total revenue of the year is expected to be a millon less. It is evidently time to stop.

Among the bills reported negatively (and a negative report is generally fatal) yesterday afternoon were the following:

An act granting an appropriation for the support of the Penn Widow Asylum at Philadelphia.

An act to provide for a geological, mineralogical and topographical survey of the State.

An act to aid and encourage prison reform, and making an appropriation therefor.

An act to prevent violation of the Usury laws of this Commonwealth, and to prevent banks under control of the State from charging more than 6 per cent. interest, and to prevent banking institutions from paying interest on deposits made in the same.

An act making an appropriation to the Allegheny County Prison Society.

An act making an appropriation for defraying current expenses of the Wayne Free Institute of Science at Philadelphia.

These may therefore all be considered dead, except the Geological Survey bill, for which a fight will be made.

In the Senate, five bills passed finally, as follows:

Senate bill No. 124, A further supplement to the act of April, 1856, regulating the public printing and amending the same to increase the number of bills to be printed for the use of the two Houses.

No. 125, An act to regulate the manner of advertising for the State, and the issuing of warrants for the same.

House No. 15, A supplement to an act to establish the judicial courts of this Commonwealth, in conformity to the alterations and amendments in the Constitution, passed April 13, 1791, limiting the time for taking writs of error, appeal and *certiorari* to the Supreme Court.

House No. 42, An act providing for the election of Lieutenant Governor and fixing his salary.

No. 123, An act to prescribe the manner by which the courts may divide boroughs into wards, &c.

Mr. Bechtel's bill to repeal the proviso to the 4th section of the act of 1872, for the better protection of the wages of mechanics, miners and laborers, came up on second reading and led to considerable discussion. The original act, to which that of 1872 was a supplement, made debts due for wages a lien against real estate, without being entered up of record. The proviso to the fourth section of the act of 1872 required the liens to be entered up of record; and Mr. Bechtel's bill is simply to restore things as they were. Mr. White opposed it as wrong in principle, but the bill passed up to third reading, and will probably pass finally.

The difficulty in stopping a lie, when it has once got into circulation, is shown by a silly falsehood started here by some correspondent of one of the Pittsburgh papers, that the special committee in the Dimmick case had reported a resolution to appropriate $6,000 to be used as a fund to promote the election of Dimmick's successor. The lie was so ridiculous, and so utterly improbable on its face, that a contradiction of it seemed totally useless, and yet its very improbability seems to commend it to a certain class, and it is now traveling the rounds with such papers as believe implicitly only in what is impossible. The resolution of the Dimmick committee was to pay the witnesses examined by that committee, and the expenses of getting at them, or in getting them here. The committee went in person to Honesdale, Dimmick's home, and examined all the witnesses there that lived in his district without cost to the State for pay of witnesses. The witnesses paid by the committee live mainly outside of his district, so that none of the $6,000 can go, even remotely or indirectly, to promote the election of Dimmick's successor. The idea could have originated only in a brain that was essentially weak or wicked and loved a lie for the lie's sake. SPECIAL.

TEMPERANCE CAMPAIGN.

Crestline, Ohio.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

CRESTLINE, O., March 21, 1874.

Thirty-six women were out to-day. They were treated courteously at the Franklin House, but were denied admittance to the Logan House. Their services were held on the sidewalk there. Two other saloons were visited. Confidence is felt that one of them will surrender next week.

Springfield, Ohio.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

SPRINGFIELD, O., March 21, 1874.

Another saloon, the "Glass House," on Main street, surrendered this afternoon, and the women washed the gutters with the liquor. The keeper signed the pledge and gave up his license. A subscription of money was at once made in the crowd for the saloon keeper. The enthusiasm was great.

Upper Sandusky, Ohio.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

UPPER SANDUSKY, O., March 21, 1874.

H. Herriman surrendered to-day, creating much rejoicing among the crusaders. They continue their work more vigorously than ever, by keeping two ladies in each saloon at all times, taking the names of all that come in and drink.

Fort Wayne.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

FORT WAYNE, IND., March 21, 1874.

The temperance ladies raised a large subscription to-day for their cause. Four thousand dollars have been given by four prominent citizens, with numerous smaller sums.

Coshocton, Ohio.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

COSHOCTON, O., March 21, 1874.

Another saloon keeper surrendered to-day. His liquors were emptied into the gutter, and his goods sold at auction. The people are jubilant.

Mansfield, Ohio.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

MANSFIELD, O., March 22, 1874.

Another large temperance mass meeting was held to-day in the Congregational church. The Secretary of the League summed up the result of the third week, which showed, besides more perfect organization and a firmer determination to push the work with increased vigor, actual success in the closing of two saloons and the passage of a strong prohibitory ordinance by the City Council. Encouraging speeches were made by ladies and gentlemen. The Democrats yesterday nominated a city ticket. The Council nominees are as follows: First ward, George Harmon; Second ward, Isaac C. Fair; Third ward, Jacob Stroup; Fourth ward, John Shauntz. These gentlemen are all understood to be in favor of the repeal of the ordinance. A Citizens' Independent ticket will likely be put in the field against it.

Bucyrus, Ohio.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

BUCYRUS, O., March 22, 1874.

The temperance excitement still continues. Yesterday over one hundred ladies were out in three bands and visited nineteen saloons. At one place they were shamefully treated by the bummers gathering in the saloon and singing Dutch songs while the ladies were praying on the sidewalk. The saloon keepers are still firm, and exciting times are anticipated this week.

Cleveland.

CLEVELAND, March 21.—The Mayor's proclamation has been the topic of general conversation to-day. The friends of the temperance movement and the opposing element each place constructions on its meaning favorable to themselves. No saloons were visited to-day. Services were held in several churches by the ladies, who expressed the wish and determination to go on with the work. Under the provisions of the proclamation, the ladies will be unable to hold services on the sidewalk, and on the strength of this many saloon keepers have determined to close their doors upon them. A strong feeling prevails among the better class of citizens that the ladies should be permitted to go on with their work, and be protected from violence and insults. Much excitement exists among the brewers and German saloon keepers, who will oppose to the utmost further movements of the crusaders against their business. Precautions have been taken by the authorities to promptly suppress any further riotous demonstrations. The fire department has been ordered to hold itself in readiness to assist the police if necessary. Petitions are being circulated and receive many signers from all classes of citizens requiring the Constitutional Convention to enact a stringent license law.

IN NEIGHBORING TOWNS

the movement is meeting with considerable success. The Town Council of New Philadelphia has passed a total prohibition ordinance. All saloons in New Lisbon have been closed, and at Findlay, Clyde and Bellevue many liquor dealers have succumbed.

CRIMES.

Suicide of a Woman.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

SABINA, O., March 21, 1874.

Mrs. Rogers, a shoemaker's wife, of Centerville, this county, hung herself this morning. Insanity is said to have been the cause.

The Fort Wayne Murder.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

FORT WAYNE, IND., March 21, 1874.

The evidence of Marshal Kelly was taken to-day in the Tiernan murder examination and was the most important testimony taken. Savine, on being arrested by Kelly, became very excited, remarking that Hogan and Johnson, the right parties, better be arrested, as Hogan had told him (Savine) on the night of the murder that there were greenbacks in that job, and they would be secure. The examination was continued until Monday.

CASUALTIES.

Fatal Accident in a Pottsville Colliery.

POTTSVILLE, PA., March 21.—By the breaking of a rope in the mine, a car in the colliery at Phœnix Park, containing ten men, was precipitated to the bottom of the shaft. Three were killed and the remainder cut and bruised.

Terrible Death of a Boy.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

ROCKFORD, MICH., March 21, 1874.

Last evening a son of John Miller, aged ten, while in the planing mill of Addison and Bennet gathering shavings, commenced playing with a loose belt hanging over the shaft that was running at a rapid rate. It caught and wound him around the shaft, terribly crushing him and causing death instantly. No other persons were in this part of the building except his little brother, aged seven.

NEWS SUMMARY.

BY TELEGRAPH.

The steamers America, from Bremen, and Arragon, from Bristol, arrived at New York Saturday.

Dr. Max F. A. Hoffman, late Secretary of State of Indiana, died at Evansville at three o'clock Saturday afternoon, of small-pox.

Dr. Paul Scheeppe has been remanded to prison at Baltimore to give reasonable time for a requisition from the Governor of Illinois.

The New England Freedman's Aid Society has voted to wind up its affairs. Since April, 1864, the society has received and expended over thirty thousand dollars, and has supported seventy teachers.

The Supreme Court of California has decided that the tax levy of 1872 and 1873 was unconstitutional. It is thought the decision will necessitate a change in the entire revenue system of the State.

Probabilities for to-day: For the Northwest and Lake region and thence to Missouri and the Ohio Valley, northwesterly winds, generally freezing temperature, and excepting snow on Lake Ontario, clear and clearing weather.

The Printers' Union of New Orleans has reduced the price of composition to sixty cents per thousand. Proprietors have resolved to pay but fifty cents after to-day, and it is believed that all Union printers will strike forthwith.

Judge J. W. Fox, of Forest City, Ark., was killed on the street Saturday morning, by P. R. Aldridge with a shot gun. The origin of the difficulty occurred in the court room, where the Judge used offensive language to Aldridge.

Peter Navarre, one of the pioneers of the Maumee Valley, a scout under General Harrison during the war of 1812, and one of the survivors of the massacre of the "Raisin," died at East Toledo on Saturday, aged eighty-nine years.

Advices from the City of Mexico to the 15th inst. report that on the night of the 7th of March a Catholic mob attacked the Protestant chapel in Puebla, smashed the windows and furniture, destroyed the bibles and stoned the pastor, Rev. Antonio Corral.

Two sons of the Siamese twins came North for the remains of their parents and left with the same Saturday night for home. They denied that the family intended to exhibit the remains, and say they are to be at once decently interred. They have obtained from the physicians a statement denying that the bodies were given up for an autopsy as the result of a pecuniary arrangement.

SECOND EDITION.

WASHINGTON.

The Senate Finance Committee.

They Agree on a Financial Bill.

ISSUE OF RESERVES TO BE LEGALIZED.

Virtual Increase of the Currency.

Free Banking Recommended, with Certain Restrictions.

THE PROPOSED MONUMENT TO CHARLES SUMNER.

The Alabama Election Case.

Prospects for the Pacific Railroad in Congress.

Introduction of the Gatlin Gun.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

WASHINGTON, D. C., March 22, 1874.

The Financial Bill.

The Senate Committee on Finance held a lengthy session yesterday on the Financial bill, which it is proposed to report to-morrow or next day. It is understood that the committee agreed to increase the volume of legal tenders twenty-one millions, so as to cover the amount of reserves already issued, which would bring the total up to three hundred and eighty-two millions. A decided opposition to a wholesale expansion of the currency was manifested. The majority did not coincide with the views entertained by some, that the increase of population and business required a corresponding increase of paper currency. They took the ground that the nearer the currency is brought to a specie basis, the greater its purchasing power. An increase of currency would increase the indebtedness and, by widening the interval between gold and currency, would depreciate the latter and lessen its purchasing power; hence the increased volume would effect nothing, as prices would assume the same relation as between currency and gold. The majority did not favor the bankers' rule, that one dollar specie will float four dollars paper, asserting that in times of panic one dollar could redeem one dollar in paper and no more, leaving three dollars worthless.

The Policy Laid Down

was in favor of keeping the currency in closer relation with gold; but rather than disturb the money market, it was decided to permit the reserves issued to remain. The bill provides for

Free Banking,

with provisions to secure a responsible redemption of circulation. The bill, judging from the views already expressed by many Senators, will be freely debated, especially by those knowing least concerning the laws which control monetary affairs, and hence favor free banking with an unlimited issue, or an issue governed by the necessities of business, to be tested only by the profits growing out of banking operations. This party claim that there will be just as many banks as can make money, and as they cease to do so they will retire.

The Proposed Sumner Monument.

There will be a meeting of colored citizens during the week to perfect the measures for the raising of a fund to erect a monument to Charles Sumner. Some of the leading colored citizens have already promised liberal subscriptions. The recent meeting on the same subject is denounced as representing only a ring of colored politicians.

Sumner's Bequest to Harvard.

The interest taken by Senator Sumner in the settlement of international disputes by arbitration instead of war, was consistently remembered in a bequest of one thousand dollars to Harvard College, in trust for an annual prize for the best essay on universal peace.

Alabama Election Case.

The Senate Committee on Privileges and Elections, at their meeting yesterday, voted to permit Mr. Spencer to retain his seat. The Republican members voted unanimously in his favor.

Impeaching the Judges.

There is a probability that the House Judiciary Committee will report articles of impeachment against Judges Durell, Busteed and Story.

Texas Pacific Railroad.

Mr. Thomas A. Scott will be here shortly to look after the interests of the Texas Pacific Railroad. It is understood that he will abandon the other roads and devote his attention to the interests of the Texas Pacific. It is not likely, judging from the views of Congress, that any railroad subsidies will be granted, at this session, at least.

The Gatlin Gun.

The Board of Engineers authorized by Congress to test the utility of the Gatlin gun, after a series of experiments at Ft. Monroe, have reported in favor of its usefulness in military operations, and recommend the introduction of two hundred and nine into the army and seacoast defense. The Secretary of War and the Chief of Engineers approve the recommendation, and the subject of an appropriation for the purchase is now pending in the Military Committees of Congress.

WASHINGTON, D. C., March 22, 1874.

THE PRESIDENT CORRECTS A FALSE REPORT.

President Grant, in conversation yesterday with a leading Western Republican Senator, said that the statement in a Washington special dispatch to a New York paper, published Saturday morning, that any legislation tending to inflation must run the gauntlet of his veto, was wholly without foundation, that he had conversed with no one on that subject at all; and that if he were himself a member of Congress he should regard an intimation of a veto in advance of legislation as an unbecoming threat by the Executive, and should resent it.

DEATH OF JUDGE DENT.

Judge Dent, brother of Mrs. Grant, died this morning at six o'clock, at his residence in this city, of tumor in the stomach. The funeral will take place on Wednesday.

CONGRESS AND CRUSADERS PULLING DOWN THE REVENUES.

Receipts from revenues have diminished within the past two weeks, especially in districts in Ohio and Indiana. This is attributed to the women's crusade now in progress. Another cause is the uncertainty throughout the country as to what action Congress will take in regard to finances and taxation, the effect of which is that trade is carried on upon a limited scale.

FIRE IN INDIANAPOLIS.

Three Entire Blocks and a Number of Smaller Buildings Destroyed—Loss Between Three and Four Hundred Thousand Dollars.

INDIANAPOLIS, March 22.—The most destructive fire that has ever occurred in this city, broke out about 7 o'clock this evening, in the new four-story block of buildings known as the Mercantile row, on Pennsylvania street between Market and Ohio. The Mercantile row, consisting of six store-rooms almost completed, was entirely destroyed. From the Mercantile row the fire extended across the street to the Sheets block, on the corner of Ohio and Pennsylvania streets. This was also a new block of ten large store-rooms and hotel above, almost ready for occupation. The next building in the course of the fire was the Martindale block, on the corner of Pennsylvania and Market streets, of nine stores and a number of offices, which was entirely destroyed. From thence the fire continued to Chaffee's livery stable, on Wabash street, and several smaller buildings in the rear of Martindale's block. All were destroyed. At half-past eight the fire is apparently under control, and will probably not extend further. The correct amount of loss cannot be ascertained at present, but it is estimated at between three and four hundred thousand dollars.

SECOND DISPATCH.

INDIANAPOLIS, March 22, 10 P. M.—The fire is entirely under control. The following is a partial list of estimated losses: J. H. Van Jen, on building $60,000—no insurance; John C. Wright, on building $10,000—insurance $5,000; William Mansur, on building, $15,000—insurance $5,000; W. H. Sheets, on building, $75,000; E. B. Martindale, on building, $10,000—fully insured; McCune & Son, tea store, goods mostly saved—loss fully covered by insurance; A. A. Scott, loss $1,000—covered by insurance. The following are also among the losers, but the amount of loss and insurance cannot be ascertained to-night: Charles Dennis, drug store; Smith's chemical and dye works; C. F. Mayer, oil paintings; W. R. Kidd, boots and shoes; office of the Home Insurance Company of New York; Dr. E. Pursell, dentist; Dr. S. E. Good, dentist; Clark, merchant tailor; Troutman's game depot; McKillip's Mercantile Agency; B. Martindale, book publisher. The fire was undoubtedly the work of an incendiary.

LUXURY, Health, Economy insured by using Dooley's Yeast Powder. Elegant light rolls, biscuits, &c., prepared in ten minutes. Try it.

Inducements Offered

for cash and to prompt men at the Checkered Front, 25 cents per barrel on flour, and 1 per cent on other goods if paid in ten days. See advertisement.

EUROPE.

BY THE ATLANTIC CABLE.

England.

DAMAGE BY THE THAMES FLOOD.

LONDON, March 21.—The extraordinary rise in the Thames yesterday caused great damage in Lambeth and Rotherhithe. Sewers burst and the floors of many houses were forced up, drowning several children and horses. At Wapping, the lower stories of houses were filled with water and business on wharves was suspended. Numerous families were compelled to abandon their houses. At Woolwich the fires in the gun factories were extinguished and the store sheds were flooded. Embankments have been erected to prevent the repetition of the inundation apprehended to-day.

DISRAELI AND THE FENIANS.

LONDON, March 21.—Disraeli to-day refused to receive a deputation which came to ask for the release of Fenians.

GENERAL WOLSELEY ARRIVED

this afternoon. His reception at the Waterloo Station was a perfect ovation. An immense crowd of people had assembled.

THE HOUSE OF COMMONS

to-day passed a bill appropriating four million dollars for the expenses of the Ashantee expedition. Mr. Anderson gave notice that on Monday next he would ask the government whether it was willing to co-operate with the United States in fixing sailing tracks for vessels crossing the Atlantic.

Spain.

INEFFECTUAL ATTEMPT TO RELIEVE BILBAO.

LONDON, March 23, 5 A. M.—A special to the *Standard* dated Santander, Sunday, says the first movement of the government troops for the relief of Bilbao, by way of the Bilbao river, was a failure. It was found impossible to effect a landing, and the expedition returned to Sartona.

AN ENORMOUS BANKING MONOPOLY.

MADRID, March 22.—A decree has been promulgated establishing a national bank, granting it the monopoly of the issue of bank notes and compulsorily incorporating with it all other banks in the country. In return the new bank is to advance the government 125,000,000 pesetas.

Austria.

APPOINTMENT OF MINISTER TO THE UNITED STATES.

VIENNA, March 22.—The appointment of Baron Schwartz Penborn to be Austrian Minister at Washington is gazetted.

Germany.

WILHELM TO KEEP UP THE STRENGTH OF THE ARMY.

BERLIN, March 22.—The generals of the army at present in this city waited in a body on Emperor William to-day, and congratulated him on reaching his seventy-seventh birthday. The Emperor in the course of his reply referred to the crisis which was hanging over the army, and declared that he was determined to maintain its strength and thereby insure the peace of Europe.

Marine News.

LONDON, March 22.—Arrived out—Steamships Italy and State of Virginia, from New York.

European Markets.

LONDON, March 21.—Consols 92a92⅛. 5-20s, 1865, 109⅛; do 1867, 109⅛; 10-40s, 103⅛; new 5s, 104⅛. Erie, 39⅛; Erie preferred, 64.

PARIS, March 21.—Rentes 59 francs 70 centimes.

LIVERPOOL, March 21.—Cotton buoyant at 8⅛a8⅜d; sales 18,000 bales; American 10,400, speculation and export 4,000. Breadstuffs quiet and unchanged.

METHODIST CONFERENCE AT BLAIRSVILLE.

Resume of Proceedings to Date—Distinguished Clergymen Present—Interesting Addresses, &c., &c.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

BLAIRSVILLE, PA., March 21, 1874.

The fiftieth annual session of the Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church met on the 18th instant at nine o'clock A. M., Bishop Foster, of Cincinnati, presiding. The roll was called, showing over two hundred ministers present. Dr. Pershing, of Pittsburgh, was elected Secretary. Revs. N. G. Miller, J. R. Mills and J. A. Pearce as assistants. Standing committees were nominated and the nominations approved. All supernumeraries were made effective; the superannuated list was continued. The Secretary announced the standing committees. A number were admitted into full connection. Reports of the different colleges and seminaries were received and referred. A number of distinguished officials and ministers were introduced. Dr. Rust, of the Freedman's Aid Society, delivered a most effective address. Mrs. Sikes, missionary to China, Mrs. Keene, Secretary of the Board of Ladies' Foreign Missions, and Mrs. Lathrop, of Michigan, delivered most effective addresses. J. A. Danks and Chaplain McCabe enlivened the Conference with good singing. Collections for the different societies amount to over eight hundred dollars. Missionary collections in the Conference amounted to over twenty-five thousand dollars during the year. The temperance movement of the ladies in Ohio was fully indorsed. Telegrams were sent to the Legislature opposing the repeal of Local Option, and to other places, by the Conference. Much enthusiasm prevailed. The Conference has two hundred and sixty charges, two hundred and eighty ministers and fifty-three thousand seven hundred and twenty members. The Bishop's address to the class was much admired by all. Much discussion was had as to the admission of elders not conforming to discipline. A number of reports were read and adopted.

Conference may not adjourn until Tuesday or Wednesday next. All the churches in the surrounding country will be supplied with preachers for the Sabbath. A great temperance meeting was held to-night. Rev. D. C. Babcock, of the New Hampshire Conference, addressed the meeting. The church is crowded at every meeting. A number of addresses by distinguished men have been delivered. Appointments may be announced on Tuesday. The membership has increased largely. The Conference is largely attended. Some important cases are on hand to be disposed of.

FIRE RECORD.

Bucyrus, Ohio—$2,500.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

BUCYRUS, O., March 22, 1874.

The residence of John Shearer, better known as the old toll-gate property, one mile west of here, was entirely destroyed by fire this afternoon. The fire was caused by a defective flue. The loss is twenty-five hundred dollars; insured in the Knox Mutual, of Mt. Vernon, Ohio, for seven hundred dollars.

Upper Sandusky, Ohio—$800.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

UPPER SANDUSKY, O., March 22, 1874.

At two o'clock to-day a fire broke out in a dwelling house owned by S. W. Holmes and occupied by John Griffin and John Perrine. The building was almost entirely destroyed. Loss eight hundred dollars; insured in the Ætna for six hundred.

Chicago—$15,000.

CHICAGO, March 21.—A fire broke out this morning, about three o'clock, in the elegant block on State, between Washington and Madison streets, occupied by the book trade. It was soon got under control by the fire department, with a loss to Keen, Cook & Co., wholesale and retail bookdealers, of $10,000 by water, and to A. S. Barnes & Co., of $5,000 besides the damage to the building. Fully covered by insurance.

Massachusetts State's Prison—$200,000.

BOSTON, March 21.—Shortly after noon a fire broke out in the Tucker Manufacturing Company's shops in the State's Prison at Charlestown, which were entirely consumed with their contents. The loss is two hundred thousand dollars; partially insured. The convicts were at dinner at the time, and were locked in a large hall in the east wing, thus preventing their escape.

SECOND DISPATCH.

BOSTON, March 22.—The walls of the burned building at the State's Prison have been pulled down as dangerous. Temporary buildings will be erected for use until the proposed new prison is completed. Meantime, the State loses three hundred dollars per day by the idleness of the convicts. The Tucker Manufacturing Company lose two hundred thousand dollars' worth of stock and manufactured goods, besides buildings and machinery to a large amount. The insurance is not yet ascertained.

St. Louis—$45,000.

ST. LOUIS, March 21.—The Industrial Plow Works of Hopgood & Co., on Utah street, were burned late to-night. The loss on building is ten thousand, and on the machinery fifty thousand dollars. The insurance cannot be ascertained to-night.

The loss by the burning of the Plow Works of Hopgood & Co. last night is $45,000; insured in the Franklin $3,100, Orient $1,650, Germania $6,100 Home, of New York, $3,100, North British $3,100, North American $2,450. A large warehouse, filled with finished plows, adjoining the burned factory, was saved.

NEW YORK.

NEW YORK, March 21, 1874.

BANK STATEMENT.

The weekly bank statement shows the following: Loans, increase, $149,100; specie, decrease, $1,218,300; legal tenders, decrease, $1,468,200; deposits, decrease, $22,247,300; circulation, decrease, $3,600; decrease in reserve, $2,123,750.

NEW YORK, March 22, 1874.

THE RAILROAD STRIKES—COMPANIES FIRM.

Representatives of the Erie, Pennsylvania Central and New York Central roads yesterday agreed to concede nothing to the striking freight men, and will pay no more than seventeen and a half cents per hour for ten or more hours' daily labor. New men will be put on to-morrow in place of all who do not report for duty. The strikers say they do not intend to have recourse to violence, and that they made use of none towards the Italians whom they dispersed yesterday morning. An immense quantity of freight has accumulated, chiefly at the long dock in New Jersey.

THE PUMPING WORKS FOUNDATION.

Statement of the Appraisers Relative to the Douglas Contract.

To the Editor of the Pittsburgh Commercial:

Sundry articles having appeared in some of the Pittsburgh dailies, during the past winter, over the signature of Joseph L. Lowry, in which that gentleman comments with his usual candor upon the conduct of certain "appraisers," appointed, as he states, "at the instance of Mr. Douglas," the undersigned beg leave to present a brief history of the "appraisement" in question, hoping to place the matter in a somewhat clearer light than Mr. Lowry has done. On the 15th day of October, 1873, the Board of Water Commissioners of the city of Pittsburgh entered into an article of agreement with John Douglas, contractor, wherein they agreed to pay the said Douglas for "all the tools, machinery, &c., owned by him at his quarries and at the works," and "all the stone owned by him, quarried, cut and uncut, at Shades and White Rock quarries, or delivered at the Water Works foundations, except four hundred perches, upon which he has received an estimate," "at such valuation thereof as shall be made by three appraisers; one to be chosen by each of the parties to this agreement, and the third, by the two thus chosen;" "and in fixing the value of stone, shall be taken into consideration, the preparatory cost of stripping and preparing the quarries." Accordingly, the parties chose each their man. The Board chose John L. L. Knox; Mr. Douglas chose John Snider, of Uniontown, Pennsylvania. These parties were duly notified of their appointment, and Mr. Snider arrived in the city on the 21st of October. On the same afternoon he and Mr. Knox met at Mr. Lowry's office, and appointed Archie Alston as third man, thus completing their number. Mr. Lowry was there personally notified of our intention of going up to White Rock, next morning, by Allegheny Valley Railroad. On the next morning, we accordingly went up to White Rock, accompanied by Mr. Douglas. Mr. Lowry did not attend. On our arrival at the quarry, Mr. Douglas introduced us to Mr. Bowers, his former foreman in the quarry, who was at this time acting in the same capacity under Mr. Lowry. Mr. Douglas then left us, and did not again appear on the ground until we had completed our survey of the stone at this point. Mr. Bowers showed us the stone belonging to Douglas; we measured a number of them, counted all that were visible, (some were under water, the river being high), estimated the number under water from data furnished by Mr. Bowers and another workman, and averaged the whole by the contents of those measured, making an aggregate of face stone "cut" 1,242 perches.

These were valued at $8 00 per perch	$ 9,936 00
We also found face stone "uncut"—thirty perches—$6 25	187 50
We also found large "backing" stone—192 perches—$2 00	384 00
The inventory of Douglas' tools at this quarry was obtained, with prices affixed, from the Sheriff of Armstrong county	299 50
Making a total at White Rock of	10,807 00

On the next morning we visited Shade's quarry and the works. Mr. Lowry was there. After a thorough view of the premises we declined to attempt any measurement, or even estimate, of the amount of stone here belonging to Douglass, it being simply impossible to do so. Some of the stone were in the river at the quarry and others were in the same situation at the works; while yet more were buried under stone, which had been quarried and rolled over them, since Mr. Lowry took possession of the quarry. We were therefore compelled to fall back on Mr. Douglas' force account at this point, which after examining his books we found to amount to

found to amount to	$7,717 93
To this add tools, as per inventories furnished by Mr. Lowry with prices affixed	2,590 26
Plumbing and Steam fitting at works as per bill	265 78
	10,573 97
Add amount at White Rock	10,807 00
And we have a gross amount of	$21,380 97
From this deduct over valuation of Douglas' derricks in inventory	175 00
Leaves net credit for Douglas	$21,205 97

This includes *all* of Mr. Douglas' claims for stone, tools, and machinery at the quarries, and at the works, and for stripping and opening quarry at Shades. The cost of shipping, &c., at White Rock having been covered in the price of stone. From this was to be deducted any payment which might have been made to Mr. Douglas, on account of stone, of which we had no official knowledge, and consequently could not introduce it in our finding. When our report was laid before the Board, Mr. Lowry opposed its reception so vigorously, that the Commission referred it back to us for revision. Had the stone at White Rock all been visible, or had anything there we should have matter; but a part of them having, as we have stated, having been submerged, we decided to go up again and review our work at that point. Accordingly Mr. Snider came down again on the 11th of November, and we went up, accompanied by Mr. Douglas and Mr. Lowry, and followed by next train by Mr. Hinchcliff. The stone being now all accessible, we made a re-survey of the stone, and reduced our former amount by 22.3 perches, face stone cut, $178 40. Having been informed that efforts had been made to simplify the situation at Shades, we went there on the morning of the 12th, but found matters if possible worse than before. Not only were the stone which had been covered up by the stone quarried by Mr. Lowry's men still in the same situation, but others had been placed under a huge pile of dirt, which had been dumped over them, and yet others, which we had seen on our former visit, had now disappeared altogether. We therefore made no attempt at an estimate, but returned to the city and reported to the Board, as before, the above reduction. And now, in conclusion, we wish it to be distinctly understood that we were not "the compliant instruments of Ross & Company," as Mr. Lowry has coarsely asserted; not one of us having ever been acquainted with Mr. Ross until after this matter was all past. That we were not "appointed at Mr. Douglas's instance," two of our number having been entire strangers to Mr. Douglas until after our appointment. That we did not allow Douglas $2,427 60, or any other sum, "for excavating at foundations," That no man either aid, or attempted to, influence us in this matter, either one way or the other, except Mr. Lowry himself. That the inventories of tools, &c., were obtained by us precisely as stated above, and that the prices to all of them were affixed before they came into our hands, and if "the city has not had the use" of the said tools, it is a matter with which we have nothing to do. That no man, though having (as some of us have) much more than "thirty years experience in the business," could make even an approximate estimate, much less an accurate measurement, of the stone at Shade's quarry, at any time that we saw it. And, finally, that we have acted in this whole matter conscientiously, impartially, and, as we believe, justly; and if our award has been more than "five or six thousand dollars" the fault lies, not with us, but with the man, be he whom he may, who misled the Board to believe that it could not amount to more. By the way, Mr. Lowry has not informed us whether the difference between our report and that of Messrs. Devlin & Martin arises in the quantity or price, or whether those "four hundred perches (at $4 a perch) had anything to do with it.

JNO. L. L. KNOX,
A. ALSTON,
JOHN SNIDER.

PITTSBURGH, March 17, 1874.

THE LATE DAVID ELLIOTT.

Impressive Funeral Services.

The funeral of the late Rev. David Elliott, D.D., Professor in the Western Theological Seminary, took place Saturday morning, from the North Presbyterian church, Allegheny. At nine o'clock, the Presbyterian ministers of the two cities and vicinity, as well as the faculties and students connected with both (Presbyterian and United Presbyterian) Seminaries, met at the Western Theological Seminary and marched to the residence of the deceased, whence the remains were conveyed to the church. A very large congregation was in attendance.

The services were commenced by Dr. Hornblower, who read appropriate portions of Scripture, after which the 199th hymn was sung. Dr. Hodge delivered a very impressive prayer, after which Dr. Jacobus paid a feeling tribute to the memory of the deceased patriarch, referring to his long and useful life and his peaceful and blessed death. A similar eulogium was delivered by the Rev. Dr. Wilson, who, among other things, spoke of the tender feeling which the students of the Theological Seminary had for their beloved friend. There was not a young man who had gone forth from the institution since he was there that did not entertain the warmest feeling of love and veneration for him. The world knew him as a theologian, an author, an organizer, an administrator an accomplished debater, a model presiding officer of the General Assembly, but those who met him from day to day, and knew him as a friend, forgot his fame in the love they bore for the man. To his wonderful tenacity of purpose the Seminary owed its existence, and had it not been for him, it would have perished in its exigencies. Rev. Dr. Halsey desired to pay a tribute to the sincere Christian friendship that existed between him and the deceased, which was unstained from the first hour of their acquaintance. A part of the history of himself and his friend was too personal and delicate to introduce on this occasion. He would only say that he brought Dr. Elliott to this city; that he had the interests of the Church in view when he did so, and that it was one of the best acts of his life. He had tendered his resignation as the officer in charge of the Seminary, and transferred the duties of the position to Dr. Elliott, who was at first unwilling to accept the responsibility, and desired the speaker to aid him in the work. With tears the deceased said, "you and I will work together." With his friend the speaker had very often the satisfaction of praying for the institution, for it was an object of common affection with them. Just before he died the speaker asked him: "Have you any message for the Seminary?" He replied: "Only tell the young men to strive to be able and effective ministers of the New Testament."

Rev. Dr. Page, before pronouncing the benediction, referred to the intimate relationship which existed between himself and the deceased, and after the benediction was pronounced relatives and friends took leave of the body.

The pall bearers were Dr. Hill, Dr. Smith, Dr. Donaldson, Dr. Williams, Dr. Hodge, Dr. Hornblower, Dr. Jacobs, Dr. Halsey and Dr. Wilson.

THE DEMOCRACY.

W. D. Moore Censured—A State Convention Wanted Here.

The Democratic City Executive Committee held a meeting on Saturday, J. K. P. Duff in the chair. A committee was appointed to prepare a plan for the proper representation of the city in State Conventions.

W. D. MOORE DENOUNCED.

T. O'Leary, jr., offered the following:

Resolved, That the unauthorized and traitorous attack on the Democratic candidate for City Controller on the eve of the late election in this city, by W. D. Moore, as Chairman of the Democratic County Committee, deserves and receives the unqualified and emphatic denunciation of this committee; and that by his action in this matter, and his equally unauthorized intrusion, as such chairman, into the subject of the city election in Allegheny, Mr. Moore has forfeited all claim to our respect and confidence, and that his administration of the office of Chairman of the County Committee can no longer be entitled to recognition or support.

Resolved, That we request of the members of the County Committee to assemble at an early date and take suitable action in regard to the conduct of Mr. Moore.

The resolutions were unanimously adopted.

A resolution was also passed instructing the City Committee to confer with the State Committee, and extend to them a cordial invitation to hold the next State Convention in this city.

The Pest House Site.

The Finance Committee will to-day present to Councils the following:

Resolved, That the City Controller be, and he is hereby authorized to issue certificates of indebtedness of the said city of Pittsburgh to J. K. Moorhead and William Ward, in the sum of forty thousand dollars in the aggregate for the payment for the purchase of a certain piece of ground conveyed by them to the Board of Health, for the purpose of enabling said Board to erect and maintain a City Hospital or Pest House, as provided in the act of Assembly approved April 12, 1872, entitled an act to revise and amend the health laws of the city of Pittsburgh; said certificates to bear six per cent. interest from the date of issue, and to be payable at the first day of April, 1875, and of funds to be raised for that purpose under the provisions of the eleventh section of said act of Assembly.

The committee have also agreed to recommend Councils to appoint D. Aiken, Jr., James Littell, A. G. McCandless and W. B. Negley a committee to secure proposals for the sale of the property.

The Great White River Flour is now being made under a new patent and is giving general satisfaction. It is now the leading brand in this market. Every dealer should keep it.

BOOTS AND SHOES
GILL & BRO
LARGE WHOLESALE HOUSE,
No. 253 LIBERTY STREET.
One of the Largest SPRING STOCKS Ever Brought to the Market.
A FULL LINE
Women's, Misses', Children's, Men's, Boys', Youth's
Brogans, Balmorals and Gaiters.
SPECIAL ATTENTION CALLED TO OUR
City Made Goods.
MINERS' AND MILL HANDS' SHOES.
Cash and Short Time Buyers will consult their own interests by calling and examining.
N. B.—Eastern Bills Duplicated. Orders Filled with Care and Attention.

Moral and Christian Effort in the United States Army.

A very interesting exhibit of what is being done for the mental interests of the troops of the Regular Army, distributed over the country, is contained in the Annual Report of the United States Military Post Library Association, just received. The following is a summary of the work of the Association for the year 1873:

Number of books of History, Travel, Fiction, &c., forwarded to Army Posts	3,786
Forwarded to Religious papers	91,000
Forwarded to Secular papers	71,400
Forwarded to Secular magazines	7,620
Forwarded to Temperance Lodges established	5
Forwarded to Literary and Debating Societies established	14
Forwarded to Reading Clubs formed	9
Number of letters received relating to the moral, religious and literary wants of the Army	2,324
Number of letters written to army officers, chaplains, Indian agents, traders, educated Indians and private soldiers	2,880
Number of literary commissions transacted for army posts, officers, chaplains and soldiers	1,700
Total receipts 1873, $20,897 64.	

The report contains acknowledgments of contributions from citizens of Pittsburgh and Allegheny, to the amount of about $1,000.

Money could hardly be devoted to a better purpose than the supplying of the enlisted men of the army with proper mental food, and as this is the only organization of the kind in the country, it is patent to every one having the slightest knowledge of the subject, that it is an agency greatly needed, and one capable of doing great good.

Cheese and Fish.

The largest stock of fish and the best New York Goshen cheese can be found at the Checkered Front. See advertisement. T. C. Jenkins.

TEAS & COFFEES
FLOUR AND CHEESE
273
275
T. C. JENKINS
Liberty St. Pittsburgh, Pa.

CHEAPEST
Flour and Grocery House
IN PITTSBURGH.
HEADQUARTERS FOR
Fish, Goshen Cheese,
AND
The Great White River Flour
Complete Line Groceries, Flour and Roasted Coffee.
SUGARS, SYRUPS, MOLASSES, &c., &c.
No Retail House connected with this establishment.
Orders by Mail Promptly Filled.
No Charge for Drayage.

Advertisements on this page, under the several heads of WANTED, FOR SALE, FOR RENT, *&c., will be inserted at transient rates only*—TEN CENTS *per line for each insertion. No advertisement less than* FIFTY CENTS.

WANTED.

WANTED—TO BUY FOR CASH—A modern style Dwelling House, fronting on Allegheny Park, North or Irwin avenues preferred. R. H. HUGHES, 124 Smithfield street.

WANTED—SITUATION—AN EXPERIENCED Bookkeeper wants a Situation as Bookkeeper, or to go West and take charge of some business. Address CHAS. MANNING, Beaver Falls, Pa.

WANTED—AN ASSISTANT—IN AN old established Dental Office; one who is a good mechanical workman and is posted on rubber work. Apply to Dr. J. R. DANIELS, Dentist, 60 and 61 Public Square, Cleveland, O.

WANTED—PARTNER—WITH A CAPITAL of $3,000 to engage with an old and well established Miller, to purchase Wheat and sell Flour. To a live man a rare chance is offered. Address GEO. W. PEACHER, Midway, Pa.

WANTED — PURCHASERS — FOR Cheap Lands. I am prepared to furnish cheap Mineral, Coal and Timber Lands, in tracts from 1,000 to 10,000 Acres each in the States of Arkansas, Texas, East and West Virginia and Kentucky. These lands are well located on navigable streams, accessible by railroads, and will be sold low for cash or exchanged for city or country property at its market value, by applying to E. C. KEYS, 66 Smithfield street, Pittsburgh, Pa. Pennsylvania, Missouri and Michigan Pine Lands made a specialty.

FOR RENT.

FOR RENT—THE BASEMENT UNDER Banking House, corner Fourth avenue and Wood street. Inquire at Tradesmen's National Bank.

FOR RENT—THE NOVELTY WORKS Property, corner First avenue and Grant street. For length and terms of lease, inquire of A. D. SMITH, 17 Park street, Allegheny city.

FOR RENT—THE THREE-STORY Brick Dwelling, corner of Virgin alley and Grant street containing 10 Rooms, with all modern improvements. Apply at 139 Grant street.

FOR RENT—BRICK HOUSE OF 10 Rooms and finished Attic, Marble Mantles, etc., near Dallas Station, on Frankstown avenue. Rent very low. Apply at East End Improvement Trust Co., corner Penn and Frankstown avenues.

FOR RENT—TO A SMALL FAMILY—A Frame Dwelling House on Center avenue, near Kirkpatrick street, containing 5 Rooms and Finished Attic, neatly finished and in good order. Rent $20 per month. For particulars apply at No. 154 Center avenue.

FOR RENT—NEW TWO-STORY FRAME House, with Bay Window, containing 6 Rooms, Vestibule and Hall, Water in Kitchen; Lot, 45x200, with Grapevines, &c., located on Grandview avenue, Mount Washington, Thirty-fifth ward, commanding the finest view in the city. Rent moderate to a good tenant. For particulars, &c., apply to E. ABEL, Commercial Counting Room.

FOR RENT—A NEW HOUSE CONTAINING 8 Rooms and Cellar, handsomely finished, in one of the pleasantest locations in the Thirteenth ward, fronting on Bedford avenue. Size of Lot, 75 feet by 150, fenced in. Will be rented low to a suitable tenant. For particulars inquire of W. EVANS, Commercial office.

FOR RENT OR FOR SALE — THE three-story Brick Building on Watson street, now occupied as a stable by Wm. Sumner & Co. The Building is 50 feet front and 64 feet deep, and has accommodations for thirty horses, suitable for a livery stable, planing mill, machine shop or factory. Will be rented for a term of years or sold on liberal terms. Apply to B. B. STEWART, 140 Wood street. MWF

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE—ONE-HALF INTEREST or the whole of one of the best paying Drug Stores in Ohio. Address Druggist, Box 1430, Youngstown, O.

FOR SALE—RUBBER BELTING AND HOSE—India Rubber Belting and Hose of all sizes and descriptions, Gum Packing at Eastern Prices. HARTLEY, McKEE & CO., 58 Smithfield street. M

FOR SALE—ENGINES AND BOILERS—New and Second-hand, of all sizes, Stationary and Portable, from 2 to 60-horse power, low, Apply to JAMES HILL & CO., corner Marion avenue and P., Ft. W. and C. R. R., Allegheny, Pa.

FOR SALE—SECOND-HAND MACHINERY—One Lathe 21 inches swing, 8 feet bed; one 21 inches by 7 feet; one 21 inches by 6 feet; one 24 inches by 8½ feet. One Bolt Cutter, 6 Drill Presses and 2 Sturtevant Fans. M. B. COCHRAN & CO., 121 Liberty street.

FOR SALE—THREE NEW DOUBLE-FLUE Boilers, 20x36; twelve Portable Boilers, from 12 to 20 horse power; Engines from 4 to 80 horse power; one Hoisting Engine and Boiler. ANDERSON, MAXWELL & PORTER, 40 Park Way, Allegheny.

FOR SALE—A FIRST CLASS LATHE for Wood Turning, with Counter Shaft and complete set of Tools, Rests, &c., with Good Tail Screw, Bench and sundry other Pattern Makers' or Wood Workers' Tools. Call at D. C. KING & SON'S Pattern Shop, 70 Second avenue, over Fulton's foundry. TThs-tf

FOR SALE—DWELLING OF FOUR Rooms, Attic and Cellar, with two Lots on Center street. Also, House of 4 Rooms and Lot on Thirty-eighth street. Also, 5 Lots on Liberty avenue, all being situate in the Sixteenth ward. Also, 5 Lots in the Thirty-second ward, all of which will be sold low and on easy terms. Apply to G. W. RANKIN, Real Estate Agent, No. 104 Fifth avenue, Pittsburgh, Pa.

FOR SALE—

STEAM ENGINES AND BOILERS.

The finest collection of Steam Engines and Boilers ever offered for sale in this market. Engines new and perfect—warranted such. Boilers new and second-hand—Double-flued Portable and Stationary Tubular, guaranteed to carry 100 pounds steam pressure with perfect safety. Will sell to suit customers very cheap for cash or its equivalent.

INDUSTRIAL MACHINE WORKS.
HUGH M. BOLE,
Pittsburgh, Pa.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

FOR SALE—MANUFACTURING BUSINESS—An interest in a well established, good paying Iron Business for sale. Not a more profitable one in Pittsburgh. Requires about $40,000. Would give time on part. Inquire of W. E. TUSTIN, 116 Fifth avenue, second floor, Pittsburgh.

FOR SALE—A RARE CHANCE TO MAKE MONEY—We offer our entire stock of Goods for sale, consisting of Dry Goods, Notions, Cloths, Cassimeres, Ready-made Clothing, Hats, Caps, &c., &c., all of which we will sell at a liberal discount from what they are worth. The purchaser can have the exclusive orders of the Cherry Valley Iron Co. and their influence. This Store has sold in the past from seventy to one hundred thousand dollars' worth per year. For further particulars address JACOB WELKER & CO., Leetonia, Ohio. About $7,000 worth of Goods on hand.

NOTICES.

☞ OFFICE OF INSPECTOR OF GAS AND GAS METERS FOR ALLEGHENY COUNTY.—Desiring that the public should more generally avail themselves of the advantages of this office, I would give notice to persons desiring to have their Meters Tested to leave their orders at the office of their respective Gas Companies, or at my office, corner of Twenty-third and Smallman streets, and they shall receive prompt attention.

R. H. SMITH, Inspector.

☞ NOTICE—

All persons affected by the action of the UNION PIPE CO. in assessing a recent loss of oil by fire, caused by lightning striking in iron tank, pro rata on all oil remaining in their tanks, and those who believe in the injustice of their action in the premises are requested to meet at Jno. T. Shirley's Store, at Parker City, on TUESDAY next, at one o'clock P. M., for the purpose of deciding upon a plan for contesting the right of the UNION PIPE CO. to pro rate their loss, and thus prevent the establishment of a dangerous precedent.

MANY PRODUCERS.

☞ OFFICE OF THE BOARD OF REVISION, THIRD FLOOR MUNICIPAL HALL.

PITTSBURGH, March 9, 1874.

The BOARD OF REVISION will sit on the following named days, at 10 o'clock A. M., in Common Council Chamber, and hear all complaints from parties aggrieved before final adoption, of the Wards named below.

Books now Ready for Inspection.

March 23d	Seventh Ward.
March 24th	Ninth Ward.
March 25th	Tenth Ward.
March 26th	Fifteenth Ward.
March 27th	Eighteenth and Twenty-seventh Wards.
March 28th	Twenty-fourth Ward.
March 30th	Seventeenth Ward.
March 31st	Twenty-fifth and Twenty-sixth Wards.
April 1st	Twenty-eighth and Twenty-ninth Wards.
April 2d	First Ward.
April 3d	Second Ward.
April 4th	Twelfth Ward.
April 6th	Fourteenth Ward.

By order of the Board of Revision.

THOS. H. PHELPS,
SECRETARY.

ELECTION NOTICES.

☞ ALLEGHENY VALLEY RAILROAD COMPANY. OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY AND TREASURER.

The Annual Meeting of the Stockholders of the Allegheny Valley Railroad Company will be held at the office of the Company, corner Eleventh and Pike streets, Pittsburgh, (in Room No. 12), at 11 o'clock A. M.,

On TUESDAY, April the 14th, 1874,

For the purpose of Electing a Board of Managers to serve for the ensuing year, and for the transaction of such other business as may properly come before them.

W. H. TOMLINSON,
Secretary.

Pittsburgh, Pa., March 12, 1874

CANDIDATES.

☞ FOR CONGRESS—

ALEX. M. WATSON

Will be a candidate for the Congressional Nomination in the next Republican Convention for the Twenty-third District. d*

1874.
SPRING AND SUMMER.
SILK, FUR AND WOOL
HATS.
SILK AND CLOTH
CAPS.
STRAW GOODS,
Palm Leaf and Leghorn Hats,
AT
PALMER'S
HAT HOUSE,
151 WOOD ST.

Pittsburgh Flint Glass Works.
ESTABLISHED 1808.
BAKEWELL, PEARS & CO.
Factory, Office and Warehouse, BINGHAM STREET, between Eighth and Ninth sts., South Side, Pittsburgh.
J. P. PEARS, B. BAKEWELL, JR.,
B. B. CAMPBELL, J. W. PAUL.

REMOVAL.
The undersigned have removed their Office and Warehouses to their GLASS WORKS, BINGHAM STREET, between Eighth and Ninth streets, South Side.
Orders by mail or left at J. L. DAWES, SON & CO.'S, 98 Third avenue, or at A. C. BAKEWELL & CO.'S, 75 Wood street, will receive prompt attention.
BAKEWELL, PEARS & CO.
Pittsburgh, March 18, 1874.

Alex. McFarland,
(Formerly with J. B. McFadden & Co.)
NOW WITH
CHARLES TERHEYDEN,
180 SMITHFIELD STREET,
MANUFACTURER AND DEALER IN FINE JEWELRY, GOLD AND SILVER WATCHES, American and Foreign.
DIAMONDS and PRECIOUS STONES a Specialty.
MWF

ASSIGNEE'S SALE
OF THE
Coshocton Iron and Steel Works.
A RARE CHANCE FOR CAPITALISTS.

On Thursday, the 16th Day of April, A. D., 1874, at 11 O'Clock P. M.,

I will sell at Public Sale on the premises, in Coshocton, Ohio, that town being situated on the P., C. and St. L. R. R. 120 miles from Pittsburgh, Pa., and 66 miles from Columbus, Ohio, the property known as the Coshocton Iron and Steel Works, which property consists of about two and a half Acres of Ground and two Brick Buildings, the main one being 200x50 feet, and wing 100x50 feet, Brick Blacksmith Shop, one-story, 100x50 feet.

Machinery new and complete. A superior 80-horse power Engine, 3 flue Boilers, and an 80-foot Stack. This property is designed for the manufacture of Springs, Axles and Iron Bridges. Has been in operation about two years; has good trade established; location as good as any in the State for manufacturing purposes. Coal for fuel costs, delivered on the premises, from 3½ to 4 cents per bushel.

Terms of Sale of said Real Estate—One-third of the purchase money to be paid in hand on day of sale; one-third in one year, and the remaining third two years from day of sale, the deferred payments to bear interest at 7 per cent. per annum from day of sale, and to be secured by mortgage on the premises.

I will also, at the same time and place, offer for sale a large amount of personal property consisting of Tools, Material, Springs, Axles, and other property too numerous to mention.

Terms of Sale of Personal Property—All sums over $5 six months' credit, with approved security.

WILLIAM WARD,
Assignee of Coshocton Iron and Steel Co.

NEW EDITION OF CHROMOS!
The Popular Chromos,
"RAW RECRUITS," "WASHING DAY," and "IRONING DAY."
Just produced, to be given away by the
Great Atlantic and Pacific Tea Company,
26 FIFTH AVE., PITTSBURGH.

TRADE GOOD!
SALES VERY LARGE.
As long as our present stock holds out we shall continue the extensive sale we inaugurated some weeks since
AT VERY CLOSE PRICES.
For any of the Goods named in this advertisement we are universally admitted to be the CHEAPEST HOUSE IN THE CITY.
CANNED FRUITS AND VEGETABLES,
BANNER BAKING POWDER,
COLMAN'S LONDON MUSTARD,
FRENCH MUSTARD,
FRENCH AND AMERICAN SARDINES,
DESSICATED COCOANUT,
ENGLISH AND AMERICAN PICKLES,
OCEAN TROUT, for Lunch,
OLIVE OILS AND OLIVES,
HALFORD TABLE SAUCE,
CAPE MAY TOMATO KETCHUP,
MIXED PICKLES, in Half Barrels,
TABLE SALT, in small Bags,
SAPOLIO AND HAND SAPOLIO,
THE RISING SUN STOVE POLISH,
BARTLETT'S Celebrated BLACKING.

A NEW SOAP,
LIPPINCOTT'S
READY WASHER.
Retails Rapidly.
TWENTY CAKES FOR ONE DOLLAR,
And is just the thing for dealers to get a large run on. It meets the requirements of the masses, who demand a large piece of good Soap for a very little money.
FOR SALE AT WHOLESALE ONLY BY THE PROPRIETOR,
JESSE H. LIPPINCOTT,
NO. 231 LIBERTY STREET.
☞ Dealers and manufacturers are notified that the name of this Soap has been Copyrighted and regularly entered in the office of the Librarian of Congress, in conformity with the laws of the United States respecting copyrights.

New Goods Open This Week!
Black Alpacas, Colored Alpacas,
DRESS GOODS,
Linens, Damasks, White Goods,
Prints, Ginghams, Cottonades, Jeans,
Domestics, Notions, Hosiery, &c., &c.
We receive daily advices of the New York Market, and Customers get the benefit of any changes. ☞ BOTTOM PRICES GUARANTEED.
ARBUTHNOT, SHANNON & CO.,
239 and 241 LIBERTY STREET.

RITER & CONLEY,
SUCCESSORS TO JAMES M. RITER,
BUILDERS OF
OIL TANKS, BLAST FURNACES, SIEMEN FURNACES,
ROLLING MILL STACKS, IRON ROOFING,
And all kinds of SHEET IRON WORK.
Also, Copper Work of Every Description.
OFFICE AND WORKS, 55 AND 56 WATER STREET,
PITTSBURGH, PA. MS

JOS. M. GAZZAM......ALEXANDER G. COCHRAN
Gazzam & Cochran,
Attorneys and Counsellors,
OFFICES,
94 DIAMOND STREET, Pittsburgh.

1874.
WALL PAPER!
ATTENTION!
FRENCH PANELS and TAPESTRIES
CHOICE AMERICAN PAPERS, of all grades.
Also, PAINTED TINT PAPERS, superior to painted or varnished walls and cheaper.
This Paper is patented, and sold exclusively by
W. P. Marshall,
AT NEW STORE, No. 47 SEVENTH STREET
(formerly Irwin), near Liberty.

Nothing Like It! What?
THE DISPLAY OF
NEW GOODS
BY
HENRY SMITH & SONS,
MERCHANT TAILORS,
No. 98 WYLIE AVENUE.

C. A. Muhlanbring,
MERCHANT TAILOR,
SUCCESSOR TO JAMES GALLAGHER,
No. 10 SIXTH STREET.
I solicit the patronage of my friends and the former patrons of this establishment.
C. A. MUHLANBRING.

NOTICE.

WE HAVE LEASED THE FOUNDRY CORNER OF PIKE AND THIRTEENTH STREETS,

(Lately occupied by Messrs. Mackintosh, Hemphill & Co.) until our own is rebuilt, and are prepared to fill all orders as heretofore.

Our customers can leave their orders at above Works, or at Office, 209 Liberty street, and corner of Bingham and Tenth streets, South Side.

A. GARRISON & CO.

MERCHANT TAILOR.
B. TIEGEL,
No. 53 SMITHFIELD STREET.
Just received, a full line of CLOTHS and CASSIMERES, for Fall and Winter Wear, AT LOWEST PRICES.

NEW UNDERWEAR.
LADIES' CHEMISE,
LADIES' DRAWERS,
LADIES' SKIRTS,
LADIES' DRESSING SACQUES,
LADIES' CORSET COVERS,
LADIES' NIGHT GOWNS,
INFANTS' DRESSES,
INFANTS' SKIRTS,
INFANTS' SLIPS,
IN FINE MUSLIN AND CAMBRIC, A SUPERIOR MAKE, AT
White, Orr & Co.'s,
25 FIFTH AVENUE.

Wm. B. Hays & Son,
PORK PACKERS,
Bacon, Mess Pork, Dried Beef,
Lard, Lard Oil, Carbon Oils.
Curers of the Celebrated
Star-Anchor Brand Extra Sugar-Cured Hams.
281 AND 283 LIBERTY STREET.

NOTICE OF REMOVAL.

On and after the 1st of April our Office will be Removed to 347 LIBERTY STREET, six doors below our present stand, same block.

D. McMillan & Co.,
Produce Commission Merchants,
No. 359 LIBERTY STREET.

NEW JEWELRY STORE.
T. P. BEDILION & CO.,
DEALERS IN
SOLID SILVER WARE,
AMERICAN AND FOREIGN WATCHES,
DIAMONDS, CHAINS,
SETS OF JEWELRY, &c.,
No. 75 Smithfield Street.
SPECIALTY: REPAIRING OF FINE WATCHES.

HENRY ABEL,
Notary Public,
No. 116 SMITHFIELD STREET, opposite City Hall, Second Floor,
PITTSBURGH, PA

The Daily Commercial.

MONDAY, MARCH 23, 1874.

THE grand jury of Essex county, New Jersey, have indicted the Street Commissioners, the Chief of Police, and the Mayor and Common Council of the city of Newark, for maintaining disgraceful streets. And the said jury had not visited Pittsburgh.

"THERE is," says the New York *Herald*, "in all great cities a class of people who rather cling to dirt." How did that paper come to know anything about the sanitary condition of our city—that it should indulge in so caustic a fling at our Street Commissioners?

THE law of 1851, regulating the liability of ship owners for merchandise destroyed or lost at sea while in shipment, is to be amended so that vessels of inland waters will be embraced. River steamboat men are not now liable to the same extent as owners of ocean vessels. This is a matter of very considerable importance to an extended and powerful interest.

THE New York *Sun* is of opinion that a man can lie and traduce in the attitude of prayer with greater ease to himself than in the ordinary methods, "because he raises his eyes to heaven and escapes the unpleasant necessity of looking his fellow men square in the face." Now we begin to understand the secret of the incomparable mendacity of that paper. Its editor makes falsehood and slander a species of religion.

NOT only on the Delaware and down in Maine is there a marked revival of our ship-building industries—in numerous other parts of the country the same encouraging fact is visible. At various points along the Sound coast of Long Island the yards are all busy; at Boston the yards are more active than for many years, while several of the lake ports tell a similar story of creative energy and enterprise in this direction. The maritime interests of the country are everywhere being rehabilitated at a prosperous and steady rate.

DULL as trade has been since the beginning of the present year, the exports of the staple products of the country have yet been in excess of the corresponding period for last year. The exports from New York for foreign ports for the week ending March 17 were—exclusive of specie—$4,751,436, against $4,068,273 for the corresponding week of 1873, and $3,845,903, for that of the year before. The total exports from New York, Boston, Philadelphia and Baltimore for January and February of the present year, amounted to $58,822,930, against $52,396,349 for the same months of 1873, and $47,151,100 for those of 1872, an average increase over last year of nearly six and a half millions, or over twelve per cent., while for the two years it is eleven and a half millions, or nearly twenty-five per cent.—the increase in Philadelphia being nearly sixty per cent.

Now, this is too bad. Just in the very moment when the St. Louisians had convinced themselves that they had convinced the wheat-handlers of England that the Mississippi river is the cheapest thoroughfare by which to get the grain of the Upper Mississippi Valley, they are threatened with a loss of their rail connection with Iowa, Minnesota and the whole Northwest. The sole means upon which they rely for obtaining spring wheat from Iowa and Minnesota during the months of winter is the Central Iowa Railroad, and there is now a strong probability that this important thoroughfare will fall into the hands of the Milwaukee and St. Paul Railroad for all time to come—merely on account of their want of ordinary prudence and foresight with respect to home affairs. What's the Mississippi river to St. Louis, if she don't know how to control it to her own advantage?

THE question of the [illegible] Senatorial succession, which is to be determined tomorrow, continues to excite that State to the temporary exclusion of almost every other topic. Many members of the Legislature express themselves openly in favor either of DAWES, HOAR or ADAMS, but many more choose to be reticent, or non-committal. It is said that a canvass of the House shows a plurality of HOAR men, a strong support for DAWES, and a small number for ADAMS. The Democrats will vote solid. They claim to hold the balance of power, and assert that they mean to use their advantage to the utmost. No caucus has as yet been held by the Republicans. A considerable number, possibly a majority, of the members, favor a meeting for consultation and a comparison of views; but comparatively few seem willing to be bound by caucus action. The struggle also excites unusual interest at Washington, particularly in Congressional circles.

THE Comptroller of the Treasury has just completed the report of the banks of the United States for the 26th of December, 1873; from which it appears that the number of banks was increased during the year to 1,976, against 1,940 in 1872, 1,790 in 1871, 1,648 in 1870 and 1,617 in 1869, and that the capital has increased from 426 millions in 1869 to 490 millions at present. The deposits have risen from 511 millions in 1869 to 540 millions in 1873. They were 598 millions in 1872. The decline this year is attributed to well known causes arising chiefly out of the panic, and indicating a wholesome check to undue inflation of credits. The deposits with redeeming agents were reported at 96 millions at the outbreak of the panic in September, and at only 73 millions on the 26th of December, the depletion of 23 millions having taken place by a very brief and violent drain. The loans were reported at $944,200,000 in September, and at the beginning of November they had sunk to $777,600,000, the whole loaning power of the banks having thus been diminished $166,660,000.

THE Committee on Ways and Means will today make a square test, under suspension of the rules, on the $400,000,000 bill, which has been on the calendar for a number of weeks. It will require a two-thirds vote to get the measure before the House. Should the motion carry, two substitutes will be first tested, which make three hundred and fifty-six and three hundred and eighty-two millions, respectively, the maximum limit of the legal tender currency. Should these fail, the original measure will probably be adopted. Apropos of this subject, we reproduce elsewhere a special Washington dispatch to the New York *Times*, which claims to give the opinion of President GRANT on the financial question. He is represented as indicating that any legislation which promises a permanent increase of the volume of currency will be vetoed by him. He thinks that the legal tender circulation had better be fixed permanently at $356,000,000, which is the figure at which Mr. DAWES' substitute places it, and that preparations should be made for its immediate redemption. He holds that the government is in honor bound to make good these promises to pay, and that it should raise money for that purpose and for payment of its expenses by levying taxes upon the people. The statements of the President on this matter will repay attentive perusal.

THERE is a very general disposition to blame the currency agitation as the only cause of the present depression of trade, nor is there any doubt that it has been one of the prime agents in prolonging the recent inaction and quietude. The *Financial Chronicle*, however, considers that the complaints which reach us from Europe of similar depressions indicate the existence of a number of auxiliary causes. For example, the *Chronicle* shows that in Germany the railways are suffering heavily from the increase in their working expenses, which is one of the results of that *embarras de richesses* which has effected such an economic revolution in Germany since the war with France. The depression of Stock Exchange values at Berlin has been very considerable, ranging from twenty to sixty per cent., and averaging upwards of twenty-five. In England, too, there is a similar complaint of business languor, almost all prices having more or less declined to a considerable degree, while in France and Belgium, also, a like stagnant condition of affairs obtains. It is impossible to attribute so general a decline in these countries to any other than general causes, and hence, whilst we think there is no doubt that the failure of Congress to act promptly on the financial question is one of the chief causes of the present business dullness here, it is pretty evident that there are other predisposing forces at work, also.

CANON KINGSLEY, who is now delivering lectures in this country, says he looks upon the responsibilities of the free nations of modern times not boastfully, but in fear and trembling. Equality, of some kind or other, is our natural and seemingly inevitable goal. But there are two equalities—the true and false, the noble and base, the healthful and ruinous; the equality founded on mutual generosity, and the equality founded on mutual envy; the equality which longs to raise all alike, and the equality which seeks to pull down all alike. Side by side in the heart of every free man, and every free people, are two instincts struggling for the mastery, called by the same name, but bearing the same relation to each other as the satyr to the god. This all true, and no doubt the necessity is stern enough that we should watch ourselves unremittingly, to the end that the nobler idea may conquer, and the baser idea fail. But Canon KINGSLEY is not exactly the proper kind of person to assume the *role* of moral censor of the people of the United States. There was a time, and it is not so very long ago, either, when this nation was battling with mortal might and main against the very spirit of caste, and selfishness, and aristocracy, and despotism which rots nations down into decay, and CHARLES KINGSLEY deliberately took his stand in front of the world against us and in favor of the hideous slaveholders' rebellion, whose success would have been a long step toward the realization of the kingdom of the devil upon earth. Let him first make penitential amend for his own cruel and cowardly denial of the rights of human nature, before undertaking to instruct others concerning their obligations of mutual respect and mutual service.

MUNICIPAL INDEBTEDNESS.

The new Constitution provides that the total indebtedness of any municipality shall not exceed seven per cent. of the assessed valuation of the property therein for taxable purposes; but it gives the Legislature the power to authorize an addition of three per cent. to this rate. That is, of themselves, they cannot incur an indebtedness exceeding seven per cent. of the valuation; but the Legislature may permit them, by law, to increase the amount to ten per cent.

Under the last assessment made in Pittsburgh and Allegheny, the total bonded indebtedness does not reach seven per cent. of the valuation; but in Philadelphia it *does* reach that limit, and that city cannot issue new bonds for any purpose, without additional legislation. The Councils favor the passage of an act to authorize the city to borrow money up to the ten per cent. limit; while the Reform Association, and the press generally, are opposed to it.

A general bill on this subject, which has passed the Senate and is pending in the House, provides for making any increase over seven per cent. by a vote of the people authorizing the same. If this bill should pass, the people of Philadelphia can, whenever they choose, increase their indebtedness; but it is very improbable that the people of that, or any other city, will ever vote for an increase of indebtedness. There is a natural and wholesome dread of increasing debt, in the minds of most taxpayers; and hence a popular vote is more likely to be in the negative, in such cases, than in the affirmative.

The city of Philadelphia must therefore get its authority for an increase, if it gets it at all, from the Legislature. We do not know what its chances may be in that body, for obtaining such legislation; but it will be a happy day for it, in our estimation, when it finds it has reached a limit of indebtedness which it cannot pass, and when it begins to realize the wholesome truth that whatever money it undertakes to spend must first be raised, directly, by taxation.

Experience has shown that no money is so carelessly or recklessly spent as that raised by borrowing, and that, on the contrary, no money is so carefully spent as that raised by taxation. In governments where the people govern themselves, it is but natural that they should handle most carefully that which comes out of their own pockets. Borrowed money comes easy and goes easy. The day of ultimate payment is far off, and as its burden, when it becomes due, will fall upon the shoulders of posterity, it is hardly worth while to borrow trouble from a coming generation. Sufficient unto their day will be the evil thereof. Municipalities may not grow as rapidly where borrowing is difficult or impossible, but they will grow all the more firmly and surely. The full measure of municipal accountability will begin only when every dollar expended is raised by taxation.

It will, as a matter of course, go hard with such a city as Philadelphia if its Park extension projects are cut short, and its gas and water extensions curtailed, by a legal inability to issue more bonds; but it will eventuate to the benefit of the city in bringing it, for the first time, face to face with its difficulties, and enabling it to learn that it cannot go on borrowing forever, but must pay for what it wants to enjoy. The people, practically, levy their own taxes; and where money cannot be borrowed for the future to pay, taxes will not be levied to be squandered or thrown away. Pay as you go, is as good a maxim for municipalities as individuals; and we are consequently not sorry to find that a time has come when municipal borrowing must practically cease. Philadelphia is just waking to the serious realities of her position; and we trust that, when she has fully comprehended them, she will be thankful that an obstacle has been raised which she cannot surmount, and which she never could have raised herself.

As to our own cities, if our words of warning are at all likely to be heard, their purport can easily be inferred from what is here written. Our advice can be given in four words—*Incur no more debt.* No matter what the temptation, or what the purpose, stick to that idea, and escape future trouble. It is just as easy to stop, now, as it will be hereafter, when the seven per cent. limit is reached. Philadelphia has reached that limit and finds it inexpressibly hard to stop, and so will we, if we go on borrowing, as heretofore. The impassible limit will rise up and bar the way just when we shall least be prepared for it, unless we take time by the forelock, and prepare now for what is inevitable.

The principle established by the Constitution may be inconvenient for the present, but it is for our good as a people. Every member of Councils should understand the practical truth that, hereafter, money must be raised by taxation before the spending of it is provided for. The money-lender is not, from this time forward, to be a municipal resource. The tax-gatherer must take his place, and be the only dependence. Cities must not only pay as they go, but cut their coats according to the cloth they possess; and if there be any other maxim of daily life needed to enforce these precepts, it will be found in this: that always taking out of the meal tub and never putting in soon comes to the bottom. The meal tub is to be filled, henceforward, by taxation only.

HEAR THE OTHER SIDE.

Speaking of the violent treatment lately received by the female crusaders in Chicago and Cleveland, at the hands of reckless ruffians, a local German contemporary, in its issue of Saturday morning, declines to apologize for such acts. Quite irrespective of their brutality, they are, says our contemporary, in the highest degree impolitic, since the cause of the women, far from being injured by them, as their authors intended, in the eyes of the great majority is invested with the appearance of martyrdom. So far as it belongs to good tone in American society ever to play the chivalrous protector of "noble womanhood," we may expect that every affront offered to the women will only obtain for them and their cause an increase of adorers and defenders. The American, as is well known, makes much of his gallantry towards the female sex, and looks upon the German as a barbarian, because, with all his respect for women, he does not offer them the same exaggerated outward devotion. Gallantry, however, is merely a frigid formality, which differs as widely as possible from genuine love and reverence for woman as woman. The latter the German has always possessed in a special degree, as TACITUS pointed out, in contrast with the other peoples of antiquity who did not regard man and woman as entitled to equal privileges. Eloquent testimony to this truth is borne not only by German literature, but by the entire family life of the Germans, which rests upon the quiet and blessed influence of their women from generation to generation. This very respect for woman and for her position in the home and family would impose it upon every German gentleman as a most sacred duty, with all his influence, to guard against such a scandal as we now behold in the street processions and in the desecration of prayer.

After portraying in very strong colors the features of the now familiar scene, which seem to warrant the use of the phrase, "desecration of prayer," our contemporary goes on: An Anglo-American newspaper, in defense of the praying epidemic, lately said, "We leave our women their full individual freedom to do what they please." To this we reply that they could, as men, by their moral influence, prevent their women from exposing themselves to the mockery of the world, to such insults as they have received in Cleveland and Chicago, and it is their duty so to restrain them. Would not every educated German blush at the mere thought that his wife or his daughter could presume to intrude into other people's houses, or into beer saloons or grogshops there to provoke such scenes as those raised by the American praying women? Could he endure the possibility that his wife or daughter might be even a spectator of such scenes as those just enacted in Cleveland and Chicago? In the larger cities such scenes are not only easily explicable; that they are there inevitable sound common sense must have shown from the first. We cannot but wonder that the multitude bear themselves upon the whole so quietly and decently towards the bold and intrusive conduct of the women.

So far our contemporary. As in the offensive scenes referred to Germans have been especially conspicuous, and as much reproach is, in consequence, cast upon them by some, it seems to us fair and right that our contemporary should be heard on the subject. We do not, however, believe that the subject has any great practical interest either in this great center of population or in any other part of Western Pennsylvania. It is, after all, only a small proportion of the women of any community who have anywhere engaged in the crusade, unless in some of the villages of Ohio. It should moreover seem that a certain peculiar type of religious teaching is for the most part the foundation of the movement in any case, and the impulse thus originating, when re-enforced by the appropriate social conditions, is perhaps too strong to be effectually resisted by mere argument. In this part of the country, besides feebleness of the necessary conditions, the weight of intelligent opinion is no doubt sufficient to counteract any measure of the epidemic tendency that may exist.

Recurring for a moment to the remarks of our contemporary, we may say that the old-fashioned American respect for womanhood, whether called gallantry or not, is or was doubtless a fine trait of the American character. All foreign travelers among us used to take note of and express their admiration for its influence in regulating our society and manners. It is or was, in fact, the sentiment of the early Germans painted by the great Roman historian, though free from the superstition with which it was in them associated. It is or was a truly knightly feeling, though restricted to the men of no one class or condition; it pervaded and ennobled almost every American man and made him a protector of every woman. Alas! it can now with confidence be spoken of only in the past tense, and the deterioration is hardly less deplorable because women more than men are responsible for the change.

And yet, far as American men have retrograded in the point referred to, we fancy there are few Americans of even the most meager culture, who would not feel compromised forever if they had been or could be so carried away by passion as to criticise any decent women in the strain of coarse and vulgar abuse which has seemed right and proper to some of the German journalists of Chicago.

NOT long ago we called attention, in these columns, to the adverse influence which the reckless and corrupt management of some of our incorporated enterprises was likely to exert upon the investment of foreign capital in this country. We now learn from the *Iron Age* that an association, styled the "Council of Foreign Bondholders," has lately been formed in London, under the auspices of the British Board of Trade, which proposes "the vindication and protection of the rights and interests of the holders of foreign bonds, and the maintenance of the public credit of foreign governments, by the propagation of sound doctrines with respect to the punctual fulfillment of their financial engagements, especially toward foreign creditors." The Council reviews the financial condition of a number of defaulting countries, including the States of Virginia, West Virginia, Tennessee, Georgia, Indiana, North Carolina, Florida and Louisiana, the three first named of which States are reprehended with particular severity as Commonwealths "where the obligations of justice, morality and laws are set at defiance by the community." The Council have resolved to discourage and oppose, in every way, investments in those States, and they add that they "have not been unmindful of invoking the attention of their Continental allies to the common danger." This action will unquestionably have quite a serious effect upon the prospects of those who have mineral properties upon the English market, and it will probably retard the development of a number of really meritorious enterprises, by depriving them of the requisite aid. Let the States interested in this matter at once see to it that the proper remedy is applied—which is, the adoption of a system of the most rigid economy, retrenchment and taxation, persevered in until the last dollar of their foreign indebtedness is wiped out—for in this way only can their credit be restored.

Western Penitentiary.

To the Editor of the Pittsburgh Commercial:

I have read, not without interest, the reasons of the Commissioners for removing this institution, and the President's letter, and his minority report against removing it. Both parties agree—

1st. That the prisoner should pay his way.

2d. Both agree that labor, reformation and self-support should go together.

3d. Both parties agree that these results will be secured by congregated labor.

4th. Both agree that larger manufacturing facilities are needed.

5th. The Commissioners, who favor the removal, admit that the present management is not at fault, and from this judgment, we presume the Inspectors do not dissent.

But the prison don't pay, and on the question: How may it be made to pay? the two parties differ. To remedy this, the commission ask for a new penitentiary, which, *they say*, can be built for $1,000,000.

The Inspectors, to remedy this, will ask the Legislature for a new shoe shop, to cost $15,000. The difference between one million of dollars and fifteen thousand dollars is very striking. Now, since the Commissioners admit that the Inspectors have managed the penitentiary, in its present locality, well; that their experience of eight or nine years, and especially for the last five, since congregated labor, and labor with machinery have been advantageously introduced, ought to be worth something. How can they, with no experience in prison management, ask the State to spend a million of dollars, when these experienced and approved Inspectors ask only for fifteen thousand dollars.

But, say the Commissioners, there is not room enough, in the present grounds, to introduce the needed improvements. The space is cramped and almost crowded with massive buildings. The Inspectors declare there is room enough—some 60,000 square feet.

In the Detroit Workhouse shoe-making pays; and the Inspectors of the Western Penitentiary are now employing eighty-five men in the same business, at a profit; with additional facilities they can at once convert one hundred men, now non-paying, to the paying class. It is to change the non-producer to a producer that the small sum of $15,000 is asked, "and through the influence of those in favor of a removal," says the President, "this appropriation is arrested." Make the convicts' labor unprofitable, says the Commissioners, and there will be one or two millions of the State's money for somebody to handle. A new method of Prison Reform.

SENTIMENTALISM AND ÆSTHETICS.

The gentlemen of the Commission have a severe grudge against the present prison buildings, because they are "fifty-four years old." There appears to be something ill-omened about those figures. Thrice they are repeated in their mathematical exactness. Is it a new form of "fifty-four, forty, or fight?" Then, as if the French Revolution shook its gory locks at them, they call it "the present antiquated bastile," further on, the "barbarous old bastile;" then again, "buildings long since out of date," and "an effete (whatever that may mean) and antiquated structure." But if age is a fault, one really don't see how that is to be remedied, unless these gentlemen have in their mind's eye a building that shall from time to time renew its youth.

"You aggravate me, you aggravate me!" "I don't understand you, sir." "You aggravate me, you have such a big nose on such a little man." The Commissioners are aggravated by "the general unsightliness and appearance of dilapidation" of the penitentiary. Do they propose to constitute themselves a general commission of *dilletanti* to remove all dilapidations and unsightlinesses, at a million a job?

TOO MUCH ECONOMY OF THE TRUTH.

There seems something parsimonious in the following statements of these criminal reformers:

Commissioners—"One man makes about seven cigars in an hour."

Report of the Penitentiary—"Eighty men have turned out as many as 10,000 cigars per day."

Commissioners—"It often contains a large number of diseased persons, huddled together in a contracted space, rendering the air infectious at times, and at best unwholesome."

The physician's reports, for the last five years, affirm that there have been no epidemics in prison, and during a period of sixteen months not one death occurred. The President of the Board says, "there have been thirty-five deaths in ten years, in a population of 5,500."

Commissioners—"Allegheny county had to pay last year $16,000 towards the support of the penitentiary."

The President's Letter—"The cost of the prison to the interested counties, during the past fifty years, will not average $4,000 per annum."

A WARNING.

It is said that there are on this Commission some rising and some willing to rise politicians. We don't know how this may be, but we caution them. A Mr. Tweed, late of New York, built a prison some time ago, and now he occupies one. One should not tempt Providence, or discount a long future. I do not recall any of these Commissioners' names as among those who have, for the last five years, been interested in Prison Reform. Has there been a revival in this matter, as well as in temperance?

THE peach crop in Delaware is now believed to have been somewhat injured by the alternations of heat and cold during the latter part of February, and although somewhat early in the season, the growers speak with an air of positiveness about the subject. They claim to have made thorough examinations of their orchards. The Moore's variety is said to be almost entirely killed, and Crawford's Early, Crawford's Late and Old Mixon—all favorite varieties—are said to have sustained great damage. There is this much in the whole matter which may be accepted as reliable. Many of the peach buds have been killed, but unless there should come after this some more fatal blights, the crop will be an average one.

A MAN's leg which had been neatly amputated by a locomotive at Newark, N. J., on last Monday, was carried by the engine to Bristol, Pa. (about one hundred miles), and when the engineer discovered the limb on the cowcatcher he kindly inquired by telegraph all along the line whether anybody had missed a leg. Newark answered "yes," and the leg was promptly returned. It was too late, however, to be of any service, for the former owner was dead. But, then, it was an exhibition of touching tenderness on the part of the engineer who took it off.

The London *Spectator* regards the women's anti-whisky war here as a marvelous mixture of "deep piety and reliance on lynch law."

GENERAL AND PARTICULAR.

About this time the gardens of the wealthy as well as the poor look seedy.

It is said there is not a town in Ohio which supports a saloon that has not been struck by the crusade.

The appointment of Miss Sweet as Pension Agent at Chicago will be palatable to the advocates of woman's rights.

Kansas is receiving more new settlers this year than during any time in her previous history at the same season.

The movement to make Gen. Burnside Senator for Rhode Island in place of Mr. Sprague is evidently gaining strength.

Every woman connected with the temperance movement sets up for a *censor morum*, but not in the sense o' more rum.

Happy Peru! She has lately discovered new deposits of guano, which will more than pay her foreign debt of $180,000,000.

Spring vegetables are coming into market. We noticed two early beats waiting for the saloons to open the other morning.

Sir Henry Thompson is again out in a pamphlet favoring cremation. His former article has been translated twice into German.

The Charleston Chamber of Commerce is again moving in the matter of establishing a line of steamers between that port and Liverpool.

Enterprise. Within the two years since they commenced work at Chester, the firm of Roach & Company have completed seventeen iron steamships.

Napoleon's expectation of seizing and holding Moscow was by no means so audacious as the temperance women's hope of making an impression in Chicago.

On the principle that when the worst is reached amendment begins, we certainly ought very speedily to have an improvement in the condition of the streets.

They are as eager for the keys of the jail, in Bourbon county, Kentucky, as though they were the keys of St. Peter. The tenth candidate for jailor is already out.

Barnum is advertising in the London newspapers for estimates for the construction of his trans-atlantic balloon, which he intends to have finished early in the summer.

Phil. Sheridan recently declared that if his parents had not hurried over and secured a birthplace for him in Ohio, he might be a much better Fenian than he is.

Politics in Massachusetts are in such turmoil as has not been witnessed, perhaps, for half a century. Beacon Hill shakes as does Vesuvius in an active state of eruption.

A hanging garden of sponge is one of the latest novelties in gardening. If hanging sponges should become popular, there will be fewer of them on the street corners.

There are about thirty railroads which continue to default their coupons, and whose bonds, though not in the market, are quoted among the brokers at a great discount.

The Rhode Island Senate says "No!" to the proposed amendment to the State Constitution, giving men and women equal political rights. Rhode Island always was a small State.

Another Daniel come to judgment. An Illinois judge has decided that the marriage of a person subsequent to the making of his will, acts as a revocation of that instrument.

A freight engagement is pending in the market, if not already closed, for carrying fourteen locomotives from Philadelphia to Odessa at $1,200 each, or $16,800 in gross.

Louisville rejoices in the prospect of the establishment of a long talked of cotton factory, the men and the energy to make the enterprise successful having at last been discovered.

The priest of the Catholic church at St. Albans, Vermont, is trying for the prize of $100,000 offered to the inventor of a device for propelling canal boats by compressed air.

The Canadian authorities have indicted the managers of the Great Western Railway for manslaughter, for the loss of life occasioned by a recent accident. United States please copy.

The latest mail advices from Havana report that the advance of gold to 230 is disorganizing every branch of trade, and that the retail dealers and importers cannot hold out much longer.

New Yorkers having estimated the tons of shipping built in Maine this year at twelve thousand, the Bangor *Commercial* tells them they are only a hundred thousand short of the mark.

The first prize—a handsome case of surgical instruments—has been awarded in the Iowa State University to a lady, for the best specimen of anatomy, and the young men feel quite cut up about it.

There is probably as much chivalry now as in the era of the crusades, but a man cannot look like a Knight of the Round Table in an opera hat instead of a helmet, and a bamboo cane for a lance.

The Democratic record in Congress this session may be described by a paraphrase of a familiar criticism: What is in it that is good is of little consequence, what is in it that is of consequence has not been good.

The people of Rochester, New York, are fairly enlisted in fighting the gas company. Over a thousand houses and stores have abandoned the use of gas and are fitted with kerosene lamps.

Mr. Sumner's house will be purchased as an addition to the Arlington Hotel. Nothing can be done in regard to the distribution of his personal property till his sister, who resides in California, can be heard from.

More than one body have undertaken the trying task of respecting the memories of Fillmore and Sumner in the same set of resolutions, but the Missouri Legislature beats all the rest by joining Wigfall. What a triad!

A little girl of noble aspirations out in Indiana skipped the rope 751 times the other day, and then her gentle spirit passed from earth. The preacher in the funeral sermon dwelt upon the inscrutable decrees of Divine Providence.

It may console the mourners over the degenerate taste that prefers theatric society trash to Shakespeare to learn that it's just so in England. Failure always and much managerial blasphemy attends every attempt at it in London.

The latest information from the Governor General of India has now come to hand, and the worst anticipations of the famine do not bring up the number of distressed people to 3,000,000. Bad enough, but not nearly so bad as was at first supposed.

The cultivation of tobacco in Connecticut promises to be more restricted in future. Prices have not come up to the expectations of the farmers, and not a few of them now contemplate abandoning the raising of inferior grades of seedleaf altogether.

PERSONAL.

The executors of Edwin Forrest have effected a settlement with the divorced wife of the deceased by paying her $95,000, she agreeing to forego all her claim for this sum.

Peter Navarre, a scout who performed valuable services for the army in the war of 1812, died at Toledo last Friday morning, aged eighty-nine years. His name is familiar to every resident of that region.

Twenty-one years ago Hosea Fletcher of Milfred, Mass., left town with a yoke of oxen, and had not been heard of until last week, when he was kind enough to write from Kansas and inquire about his family.

It has been mentioned in these columns that Miss Belle Murray, Deputy Recorder of McLean county, Illinois, was charged with being a defaulter, and it is therefore proper to add that she has been honorably acquitted.

Of the three hundred and sixty-eight Representatives and Delegates in Congress, nearly a fifth are natives of New England. Just one in thirty-six fail to remember where or when they were born, and consequently are uncertain as to their age.

Captain William Gaunt, who drove the carriage in which rode Lafayette in the grand ovation offered to him, in New York city, forty years ago, died at Natchez last week. During the late war he was sent to the Dry Tortugas by General Butler.

The young Emperor of Japan is warmly enlisted on the side of progress. On the 29th of January he broke through the established custom of centuries and received the wives and families of the English, United States and Belgian Ministers.

Mrs. Harriet D. Walker of Lowell, Mass., has been licensed to preach by the Methodist Conference of the Lynn District. The Examining Committee said she was better qualified than any other candidate that had ever been before them, and she was licensed with only two dissenting votes.

The living man who saw Washington (whether he went him better is not stated) now resides near San Francisco, and is ninety-seven years of age. His usefulness on this earth will terminate with the Philadelphia Centennial, where his affectionate grandson proposes to put him on exhibition. The old man's name is Preston. He has held Washington's horse and hopes at the Centennial to stirrup recollections of the General.

Messrs. John G. Nicolay, the present Marshal of the United States Supreme Court, and John Hay, both of whom were the private secretaries of President Lincoln, are writing a biography of President Lincoln. They are preparing their work with great care, and the volume which they produce will be more full and complete than any which has yet been issued. They are peculiarly fitted for the task undertaken, from having enjoyed such an extended intercourse with the subject of their literary labor from their intimacy with the distinguished men of the nation during Lincoln's Presidency, and their early and continued predilection for authorship.

THE FINANCIAL QUESTION.

Views of the President—Probable Veto of Any Measure Tending Directly to Permanent Inflation—The Pledges of the Government Should be Redeemed.

A special dispatch from Washington to the New York *Times* says:

"The President has lately expressed much concern regarding the situation of financial legislation in Congress, and the country may rest assured that he sympathizes strongly with the demands of the business interests for a speedy settlement of the questions now under consideration. He has recently had several conferences with leading Senators and others, who have called upon him to learn his views upon pending propositions. The President firmly adheres to his previously expressed convictions, as recorded in his several messages, that any unwise legislation, especially anything tending directly to permanent inflation, must run the gauntlet of his veto. In discussing the various propositions of relief, the President has expressed a willingness to approve any measure which, while it may not be the best, shall nevertheless be the best attainable measure which the contending factions may be able to embody in a statute. He thinks free banking under the restrictions of the present law, accompanied by central redemption, the measure embodying the most feasible means of relief, but regards it as imperatively necessary that such an extension of banking facilities and probable increase of circulation should be accompanied by provisions looking to the early redemption of the United States notes in coin. Upon this point the President refers with force and effect to the pledged faith of the government to preserve and strengthen the public credit, and to redeem its non-interest-bearing obligations at the earliest practicable day. This faith has been repeatedly pledged by different enactments during the past six or seven years, and the President says that such a purpose having had his official approval and the support of his personal convictions as well, he cannot now disregard it nor permit it to be disregarded in any legislation which may be presented for his sanction. The very first act which was presented for his approval after he became President in 1869, was, singularly enough, entitled 'An act to strengthen the public credit.' This act pledged the government anew to an early resumption of specie payment, and as a part of this statement it will serve to further illustrate the President's position to quote its brief provisions in full:

"'*Be it enacted, &c.*, That in order to remove any doubt as to the purpose of the government to discharge all just obligations to the public creditors, and to settle conflicting questions and interpretations of the laws by virtue of which such obligations have been contracted, it is hereby provided and declared that the faith of the United States is solemnly pledged to the payment in coin, or its equivalent, of all the obligations of the United States known as United States notes, and all of the interest-bearing obligations of the United States, except in cases where the law authorising the issue of any such obligation has expressly provided that the same may be paid in lawful money or other currency than gold and silver; but none of said interest-bearing obligations, not already due, shall be redeemed or paid before maturity, unless at such time bonds of the United States notes shall be convertible into coin at the option of the holder, or unless at such time as bonds of the United States bearing a lower rate of interest than the bonds to be redeemed can be sold at par in coin. And the United States also solemnly pledges its faith to make provision at the earliest practicable period for the redemption of the United States notes in coin.

"'Approved March 18, 1869.'

"The President cites this obligation as paramount, and not to be disregarded without dishonor. As a means of preparation for redemption he would permanently fix the status of the legal tender circulation, and prefers the minimum amount of $356,000,000, but regards that as less important than such an adjustment of revenues as would prepare the Treasury for redemption. He thinks there are taxes which could be relaid and others which could be safely increased, which, in a comparatively brief time, would enable the Treasury to redeem the United States notes in coin, whether the maximum issue was $300,000,000 or $400,000,000. He does not make any specific suggestions on this point because it is a matter entirely within the purview of Congress, whose responsibility at this time is much greater than that of the Executive. As a means of strengthening the banks for the period of resumption, he would require them to retain and hold as part of their reserve the gold interest on their bonds held to secure their notes. The President contemplated, at one time, the transmission of his views to Congress in a special message, and it is not impossible, should there be much more delay in coming to definite conclusions, that he may renew and execute such a purpose. It is believed that if he does his views will be found to be substantially in accordance with the foregoing."

Mr. Merriam, of New York, will, on Monday, propose, as an amendment to the Four Hundred Million bill, the following section, which has received the approval of many of the leading men in Congress.

"That the permanent amount of legal-tender notes shall be $400,000,000. That $25,000,000 of said $400,000,000 shall be held in the Treasury as a special reserve, never to be issued until thirty days after a proclamation by the President of the United States, showing that the revenues of the government are inadequate to meet the maturing obligations of the government, when the Treasurer of the United States shall draw on the $25,000,000 reserve to the amount necessary to pay such obligations, and for no other purpose. That as soon as the increased revenues shall justify, the Secretary of the Treasury shall immediately restore the full amount withdrawn to the special reserve fund, there to remain until another proclamation of the President that its use is again required. That the legal tenders now issued in excess of $375,000,000 shall be placed in the $25,000,000 special reserve before May 1, whether from revenues or from sales of gold."

Reported Gold Discoveries on the Yellowstone.

[From the St. Paul (Minn.) Press.]

Since the summer of 1873, and at regular intervals, discoveries of gold in paying quantities have been reported from the tributaries of the Yellowstone river in Montana. The latest exciting news from the undeveloped auriferous deposits of the Territory is contained in a letter addressed to the Bismarck *Tribune* by a resident of Bozeman, Montana. According to this communication, the new Eldorado is the Tongue river valley, about midway between Bozeman and Bismarck. In February a large expedition was organized at Bozeman, composed of over 100 men armed with needle guns, and three pieces of artillery, with plenty of grape and shell. Other expeditions are forming which will increase the number of miners and explorers near Tongue river to 200. The original discoverer says that he sank shafts in two gulches and on one bar, and from eleven buckets of dirt got $6 60 of coarse gold. The expedition mentioned carries provisions sufficient for each man six months. They go determined to make a permanent stand, and hold the country, if possible. Many business men are preparing to transfer their business to the mines in early spring.

MESSRS. J. B. FORD & Co., New York, announce for immediate publication, "The Circuit Rider, A Tale of the Heroic Age,"—Edward Eggleston's story of the early "saddle-bags" era of Methodism. Ten thousand copies of the book have been ordered in advance of publication. Together with "The Circuit Rider," Messrs. Ford & Co. will publish the two fine volumes (nine and ten) of the original octavo series of "Beecher's Sermons," comprising sermons preached from September 1872 to September 1873; a new series in 12mo. form beginning at the latter time. Also, a new and enlarged edition of "Fruits, Flowers, and Farming," in which Mr. Beecher discusses the fact and fancy, poetry and prose, of his experience of farm and garden. The same publishers have nearly ready "Toinette," a tale of Southern life, by R. R. G., Dr. Edward Beecher's remarkable series of papers on the "History of Opinions on the Scriptural Doctrine of Retribution," and "The Mode of Man's Immortality; or the When, Where and How of the Future Life," by Rev. T. A. Goodwin, A. M., author of "The Perfect Man," etc.

Masculine coats are to be worn by the ladies next summer.

The Stomach's Revenge.

The stomach cannot be maltreated with impunity. Overload it with food, irritate it with fiery liquors, impair its activity or vitiate its juices by any outrage on the laws of health, and it revenges itself through the liver, the bowels, the kidneys, the brain or the nervous system, and sometimes through all these organs simultaneously, or in succession. There is scarcely any variety of bodily or mental pain or discomfort which it does not inflict upon those who abuse and overtask its powers. Under these circumstances there is but one medicine to which the sufferer can resort to with the certainty of obtaining immediate and permanent relief. The most wholesome and genial of all stomachics and correctives, Hostetter's Stomach Bitters, produces an immediate and most beneficent change in the condition of the patient. The whole digestive system is at once invigorated and soothed, the liver regulated and toned, the bowels relieved of all obstructions, the spirits cheered, and the relaxed nerves strengthened and steadied.

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MANUFACTURERS. PITTSBURGH.

INANCE AND TRADE.

SATURDAY EVENING, March 21, 1874.

e condition of the local money market is active than at the time of our last report. somewhat difficult to give a fair average t of the market, as the testimony of each is ex parte and drawn from its individual ience; some of the banks report their dis t boxes full of notes and their valuable s about exhausted, while others say they more money than they can safely and ably use. This can perhaps be accounted y the difference in the temperament of various boards that pass upon such paper. excessively cautious managers throw out paper entitled to credit, taking only as they consider No. 1, and hence do not oy the whole of their means, while a liberal and catholic minded board extend e business community all the help in power.

this spirit of concession and liberality more common we would not hear so concerning the dullness of business.

ngress is soon again to take up the finan question and try to give "relief" to the ness interests of the country.

we revert back to first principles, it must niversally admitted that *confidence* is the foundation of every financial structure, if it can be demonstrated that a further of paper money is required for the full lopment of the resources of our vast coun we do not consider that the issue of forty ons in currency of some sort would prove sastrous to our credit either at home or ad as some apprehend. But until such of requirement is established, it might ell to allow the issue of currency to re n as it is. The only way to test this is ugh the medium of a free banking law, n, if the people need the currency, they establish new banks and put the notes circulation.

e country, however, insists upon some n being taken at the earliest practicable nent.

ny immediate legislation compelling re ption is not necessary, although we appre that a return to a gold basis is very de ble.

e shall arrive at this state of affairs when resources are sufficiently developed to te the balance of trade permanently in our r, and no special legislation will then be ired.

The Illinois Railroad law directs the Railroad missioners to "regulate" the freight tariff of all ailroads of that State. "Let us have govern t control of our railroads and all our ills will be d" was the cry of the Illinois farmer, and so the slature directed the Commissioners to frame a ht tariff which should contain "no unjust dis inations." And the Commissioners bravely e the attempt. Did they succeed? Are "all that the farmers are heirs to cured? Let us ex e: The Commissioners prepared, doubtless with t care, a schedule which among other things, ides that the rates on wheat per car of ten tons l not exceed four cents per ton per mile for dis s of 25 miles and less than 50 miles, or three s for distances between 50 and 75, which leads he following:

ons of wheat, 49 miles, 4 cents per ton per ile........$19 60
ons of wheat, 50 miles, 3 cents per ton per ile........15 00
scrimination compelled by law........$4 60

this is, as we believe it to be, a fair sample of t may be expected when government control rides the usual and common sense law of trade, not time that all such nonsense should be erad from the minds of the people? The Railroad missioners of Illinois will ere long be the objects ssault from the Granger politicians, and we e hopes that the railroads themselves will, in turmoil, be allowed to manage their own affairs usiness principles.

—A reported large over-issue of the notes of Spanish bank of Havana has put our ban friends in a state of ferment. So many the notes of the bank are out that confi ce has been lost in them, and everybody ding the currency is trying to dispose of it any commodity they can lay their hands a characteristic which marks all currency nics. Confidence being lost, the currency is ced on the market in exchange for mer andise and real estate, hence prices advance idly with the increased demand, and all incidents of a successful business season apparent. On the other hand, when a nic occurs as did in this country last fall, ery one holds on to the currency he has and ks to increase his stock. Merchants and ders, in order to meet their obligations, are ced to put their property on the market to t currency, hence the course of prices is in e opposite direction—the market being over aded, prices are forced down, and everything ears the appearance of distress, when, in ct, purchasers have all grown rich by ex anging their *representations* of wealth for a rgely increased amount of real wealth.

—The following table shows the prices of ld, government bonds, railway stocks, etc., the various sessions of the New York Stock xchange, during the day. Furnished by ther S. Kauffman, broker, 96 Fourth ave ue:

March 21, 1874.	10:30 A.M.	11:30 A.M.	12:30 P.M.	1:30 P.M.	2:30 P.M.	3:00 P.M.
old	111⅞	111⅞	111⅞	111¾	111¾	111¾
. S. 6's, 1881	119⅝	....	119⅝	....	....	....
. S. 6's, 1881 coupons	120⅛	....	120⅛	....	....	....
0's, 1862	117¼	....	117⅛	....	....	....
0's, 1864	119⅝	....	119⅝	....	....	....
0's, 1865	120⅛	....	120⅛	....	....	....
0's, 1865, new	118⅞	....	118¾	....	....	....
0's, 1867	119⅝	....	119⅝	....	....	....
0's, 1868	119⅛	....	119⅛	....	....	....
-40's	114⅜	....	114⅜	....	....	....
-40's, coupons	114⅝	....	114½	....	....	....
urrency 6's	116⅜	....	116⅜	....	....	....
ew 5 per cents	114⅜	....	114¾	....	....	....
anama	....	....	....	116½	....	....
anton	....	76	....	....	....	....
C. & I. C.	....	....	30½	....	....	30½
Western Union Teleg'h	77¼	77¼	77	76⅞	77¼	77
tlantic and Pacific pf	....	....	15⅞	....	15⅝	15⅝
uicksilver	....	....	....	30½	....	....
acific Mail	44	44⅛	44	43⅞	44⅛	44
dams Express	....	97¾	....	97½	....	98¼
ells Fargo Express	....	77	....	75	....	75
merican Express	....	64	....	65	....	64
nited States Express	....	71½	....	73	....	71½
ew York Central	100⅝	100¾	100⅝	100	100⅝	100½
rie	43⅜	43	43	43⅝	....	42⅞
ichigan Central	....	85½	....	85½	....	85½
ichigan Southern	78⅜	78⅜	77⅝	....	77⅞	77⅝
linois Central	....	105	....	105	....	104
leveland & Pittsburgh	....	88½	....	88¾	....	....
hicago & Northwestern	54¼	54⅞	54¼	54	54⅝	54⅞
Do Preferred	....	....	....	....	72	....
ock Island	105⅛	105⅛	105¼	....	....	....
t. Paul	42⅞	42⅞	42	42¾	42¼	....
Do Preferred	....	63¾	....	64½	....	....
abash	47	47⅛	46	45⅞	45⅞	45⅝
erre Haute	....	11	....	....	....	....
ort Wayne	....	94¼	....	94¾	....	....
hio and Mississippi	....	....	30⅝	30⅛	....	30⅝
nion Pacific	....	34	33¾	....	33⅞	....
hicago and Alton	....	103	....	....	....	....
annibal & St. Jo.	31⅞	....	....	....	31¼	31½
, H. & E.	....	1¾	....	....	....	....
arlem	....	128½	....	....	129	129
ennessee State bonds	....	....	90	....	....	....
Do new	....	....	89	....	....	....
outh Carolina, April	....	....	18	....	....	....
Do July	....	....	8½	....	....	....

—Robinson & Co., bankers, Fourth avenue, urnish the following report of active stocks at e Philadelphia Board:

enna. R. R.	sales	52
enna. Scrip	sales	98¼
eading	sales	57¾
nited Co.'s New Jersey, ex-dividend	bid	120¼
il Creek	bid	17
ehigh Valley	bid	61
. V. R. R. 7-30	bid	90⅞
entral Transportation	sales	45
mpire Transportation	bid	52
ittsburgh, Cincinnati and St. Louis 7-30s		68¼
ittsburgh 5s		75
llegheny county 5s		76
ittsburgh 7s		par and int.

PITTSBURGH QUOTATIONS.

ank of Pittsburgh	sales	68
. V. R. R. 7-30 bonds, 50,000 shares sold at		91
olumbia Oil	bid	95¼
. V. R. R. stock	bid	30
ittsburgh, Cincinnati and St. Louis 7	sales	69
. & M. National Bank	bid	56
itizen's National Bank	bid	68¼

PRODUCE AND GENERAL MARKET.

OFFICE OF THE DAILY COMMERCIAL,
SATURDAY, March 21, 1874.

REMARKS.—The weather continues clear and warm, and it may be taken for granted that "gentle spring" has come to stay with us.

The week's business closed much as it opened. In all the leading articles of foreign and domestic goods few, if any, changes in prices were noticeable. The usual fluctuations took place in the vegetable, fruit and poultry trade, which is governed by the supply, demand and state of the weather.

Advices from Washington indicate that Congress has awoke to the necessity of doing something for the relief of the people, and that a disposition of the currency question one way or another will be had at an early day. Stop your talking, gentlemen, *action* is what the country needs and demands.

The flour market is a shade firmer for choice home and western brands, though we are not advised of advance in the current rates. The stocks on hand are not large, yet fully equal to the demand.

With regard to the grain market we have little to say. The receipts of wheat are very light and the demand is equally so. There is some inquiry for ear and shelled corn. Oats is in large receipt and the market was dull. Rye and barley dull and nominal in price.

Bacon and provisions are reported in more active demand. As we have before remarked, the stocks held by leading houses are full and complete, selected and prepared with a view to meet the wants of this section of the country. And as they are sold at low figures the wonder is that trade is not better than it really is.

There is nothing new in the roasted coffee war, and "all is quiet on the Potomac." Prime roasted coffee can still be purchased at 30c per pound, which is said to be two or three cents below its actual cost. Green coffees are weaker and lower in the East, though there is no change in the prices here.

Butter was held firmly to-day at 38@45c ⅌ ℔ for choice table, but the probabilities are that prices will rule lower during the coming week. *Eggs* are receding in price slowly and are expected soon to touch bottom.

The seed market is reported very active, particularly for clover and timothy, the season being now at hand for committing them to the ground.

The rivers are in excellent boating order, and hence business on the wharves looks cheering.

Below will be found the receipts of produce by rail and river during the past twenty-four hours:

Flour bbls	1,102	Apples, bbls	147
Cheese, bxs	25	Corn, sks	1,190
Barley, sks	444	Oats, sks	2,069
Butter, pkgs	67	Bacon, tierces	13
Potatoes, bush	439		

We annex a list of the receipts of the leading articles of produce, by rail and river, during the week ending Saturday March 21st, which will be useful for reference:

Flour	Apples	Corn	Wheat	Barley	Rye	Oats	Butter	Bacon, tcs	Potatoes
1,335	146	1,340	1,240	1,980	167	1,046	72	424	1,720
1,286	25	583	340	1,870	80	2,558	75	125	1,455
2,440	20	736	155	780	....	1,356	45	18	439
1,744	65	349	....	429	....	2,946	31	13	....
1,255	47	697	....	66	....	395	32	13	....
702	....	190	....	44	....	69	67	....	....
9,261	313	3,886	1,735	5,169	247	8,380	252	593	3,641

Cheese, bxs, 25.

Below will be found the wholesale prices of the market, unless otherwise noted;

APPLES—We quote choice eating and cooking at $4@5 ⅌ bbl; common to medium $2 00@3 00.

ASHES—Soda, common, 5¾@6½c; refined, 6c; potash, 9c; pearl, 10c; arsenic, 5c; black lead, 5c.

APPLE BUTTER—Choice 75@80c; common 65c ⅌ gallon.

ALES—There are no changes in prices to note. The demand has fallen off to some extent, caused, it is alleged, by the women's temperance movement. We quote as follows: X $8 ⅌ bbl; XX $9; India ale $10 ⅌ bbl; Bass' English ale, in kilderkins of 22 gals., $22 70@22 24; bbls 41 gals $42 25@42 75; hhds, 68 gals $62 50@65 09; in cases, 4 doz bottles, $20 75; Wm. Younger's India pale ale, in cases of $8 doz bottles, $3 ⅌ doz; Robert Younger's sparkling ale, $3 ⅌ doz; Guinness's stouts, bottled by A. Burke, $3 ⅌ doz; Cantrell & Coobrane's ginger ale, $2 25 ⅌ doz; Caswell, Hazard & Co's ginger ale, $1 75 ⅌ doz.

BACON AND PROVISIONS—The market is reported fairly active, with sales at the following quotations: Hams, sugar cured, extra ⅌ ℔, 12½c; shoulders, extra sugar cured, ⅌ ℔, 9¼c; breakfast bacon, sugar cured, 12c; dried beef, extra sugar cured, ⅌ ℔, 16½c; beef tongues, sugar cured, ⅌ doz, $7 50; bacon shoulders, ⅌ ℔, 8c; do rib sides, ⅌ ℔, 9½c; do short rib sides, ⅌ ℔, 9½c; do clear sides, ⅌ ℔, 10c; mess pork, ⅌ bbl, $17 00; lard, prime leaf in tierces, ⅌ ℔, 10½c; refined do, for summer use, in half bbls, ⅌ ℔, 11c; refined do, for summer use, in buckets, ⅌ ℔, 11½c; refined do, in 3 ℔ caddies, 12½c; refined, 3 ℔ pails, 14c; refined do, in 5 ℔ pails, 13½c; refined do, in 6 ℔ pails, ⅌ ℔, 14c; ham sausage ⅌ ℔, 10c.

BUTTER—The receipts are still on the increase and prices weaker and tending lower. We quote strictly prime table at 38a40c, though some extra gilt edged lots sold at 45c.

BUCKWHEAT FLOUR—Prices nominally 3⅛@3½c ⅌ ℔. Demand light.

BEANS—Sales choice navy at $2 00@2 50; medium $1 75@2 25.

BROOM CORN—Red and red topped at 5⅛@6½c; fair to good green 7½@8½c; hurl 9½@10c ⅌ ℔.

BORAX—Sales reported at 25c ⅌ ℔.

BROOMS—No. 2, $2 ⅌ doz; No 8, $3 50 ⅌ doz; 4, $2 ⅌ doz; No 5, $3 25 ⅌ doz; carpet brooms, $3 ⅌ doz; toy brooms and whisps $1 50@2 00. In a jobbing way, from store, 25@37½c ⅌ dozen additional.

BANNER BAKING POWDER—Sales at the following figures: ¼ ℔ cans $1 60; ⅌ doz ½ do $3 00; 1 ℔ do $5 50; 5 ℔ cans $27; 10 ℔ bxs, ⅌ ℔, 40c.

CARBON OIL—Prices are the same as they have been all the week, 14½c ⅌ gallon from store, and 12½c f. o. b. on cars at works.

COTTON GOODS—Penn Mill A. No. 1, 4-4 sheeting 11c; Nanatook 10½c; Pittsburgh Family 10c; Juniata B. fine 9½c; Penn Mill to bus. bags 35c; do. 2½ 42c; do, ¾ 50c; white cotton chain, 31c; do. colored 38c; cotton batting 16c; cotton twine 31c.

CANNED GOODS.—Tomatoes, 2 ℔ cans, ⅌ doz, $2 50; 3 ℔ pie peaches, ⅌ doz, $2 50; Winslow's corn, $2 95 @3 ⅌ doz; Portland sugar corn $2 75 ⅌ doz; 3 ℔ tomatoes, ⅌ doz, $2 25@2 30; 3 ℔ peaches, ⅌ doz, $3 50; 3 ℔ pumpkin, ⅌ doz, $2 50.

CHEESE—New York Goshen 18½@19c; prime Ohio Factory 17@17½c; Ohio Sweitzer 16@17c.

COUNTRY LARD AND BACON—Shoulders, 6@7c; ribbed sides, 7@8½c; clear sides 8@9½c; hams, 9½@10c; country lard, 8@9c.

CRANBERRIES—Scarce and higher, with sales at $14@17 ⅌ bbl, as to quality.

CIDER—Sweet, $7 00@8 00 per bbl.

CONCENTRATED LYE—Four dozen packages $7 50 @8 00.

CRACKERS—Lemon biscuit 11½c; ginger snaps, 12½c; oyster crackers 7c; soda crackers 7c; sugar crackers 9½c; butter crackers 7c; water crackers 7½c ⅌ ℔.

CEMENT—Louisville hydraulic cement $2@2 25 ⅌ barrel; Phœnix hydraulic cement $2@2 25 ⅌ bbl; Rosedale cement $3 50@4; Youghiogheny $1 95@2.

DRIED FRUIT—There is quite an active demand for prime dried peaches and apples, and with light stocks on hand the market is very firm. We quote apples at 10@11c ⅌ ℔; mixed peaches, halves, 12@15c; halves new, 14@15c; blackberries 16@18c.

EGGS—Market weak and prices tending lower. Strictly fresh may be purchased at 14@15c ⅌ doz.

FISH—No 1 mess mackerel $34; No 1 shore mackerel $23; extra No 1 bay mackerel $19; No 1 bay mackerel $17; extra No 2 mackerel $17; No. 2 bay mackerel are held at $16 ⅌ bbl. No 3 mackerel out of market. Georges codfish $8@8 50 ⅌ 100; medium do $6 00. Bloaters, ½ boxes 85c, whole boxes $1 70. Lake trout $7@7 50; large Georges codfish $7; white fish $8@8 50; lake trout $7@7 50; red herring, scales, 50c ⅌ box; No 1, 35c ⅌ box.

FLOUR—The market is reported firm for all choice domestic and Western brands, though we have no change to note in prices and quote as follows: White wheat flour $9 ⅌ bbl; red winter wheat $7 75 @8 25; Minnesota spring $7 25@7 50; Wisconsin $7 @7 25; rye flour $5 50.

FEATHERS—No 1, 78@80c ⅌ ℔; No 2, 70@72c, as to quality and quantity.

GROCERIES—No change in prices. The following are the figures at which sales are made:

Coffee—Green, choice, 33c; prime 32c; good 29@29½c; java 36c. Roasted coffee—in papers 30c; loose 29½c.

Tea—Young Hysen 50c@$1 10 ⅌ ℔; Gunpowder 50c @$1 25; Imperial 50c@$1 ⅌ ℔; Japan 55c@$1 ⅌ ℔; Oolong 25@85c ⅌ ℔; fancy $1 ⅌ ℔; Souchong 25@85c ⅌ ℔.

Sugars—Standard Ex C 9½c; Standard B 9⅝c; Standard A 10c; Standard hards 11c;

Molasses—Strictly prime New Orleans 75c; choice 80c, and scarce; old of p 65@70c, and little in market.

Syrups—Extra white Drips 70c; Sugar Drips 65c; lower grades 45@49c, as to quality.

Rice—Choice Carolina 9@9½c; Patna 8@8½c; Rangoon 8c.

GRAIN—The market remains just as at last quotations. Wheat—receipts remarkably light, and prices nominally $1 60@1 65 for white, and $1 50@1 55 for red. Oats—receipts increasing; sales at 54@56c. Corn—Ear and shelled both in fair demand, the former selling at 73@75c ⅌ bush, and the latter 72@73c. Rye—there is little or no demand; we quote nominally at $1@1 05. Barley is in light demand and prices not quotable.

HONEY—Choice clover 40c ⅌ ℔; buckwheat 30@35c.

HOMINY—Sales at $5 25@5 50 ⅌ ℔.

HOPS—1873's 45@50c ⅌ ℔; 1870's 35@40c; 1871's 18 @19c.

HAY—Baled $18@22 ⅌ ton; wagon $25@27.

SAPOLIO—Cases of 6 dozen, $6; hand sapolio, cases of 6 dozen, $5.

LARD OIL—We quote No 1 at 80@82c per gallon, and No 2 at 62@65c.

MAPLE MOLASSES—We quote at $1 45@1 50 in gallon jugs and $1 35@1 40 in kegs; sugar, in grain, 14@15c.

MILL FEED—Bran $1 05@1 10; middlings $1 40@150.

ONIONS—Sales prime silver skins at $7@7 50; Top Setts $5a5 50.

POTATOES—Peachblows $1 15@1 25, in track; and $1 25@1 30 in store.

POULTRY—Dressed chickens 12@14c; turkeys 16@17c; ducks 13@15c.

RISING SUN STOVE POLISH—Retail dealers supplied at $6 ⅌ gross.

SALT—Sales at $1 60 ⅌ bbl by car lots, and $1 80@1 85 in jobbing lots.

TALLOW—Sales at 6¾@7c ⅌ ℔.

RAGS—Sales woolen at ½c; cotton 3c ⅌ ℔.

SEEDS—Timothy seed $3 25@3 40; clover $5 50@6 00; flaxseed $2 25@2 30.

WHISKY—Sales of highwines at 98@100.

WEEKLY REVIEW OF THE OIL MARKET.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL,
MONDAY, March 23, 1874.

The following are the receipts of crude for the past week, with a comparison table for previous years, also the exports of refined, together with the week's transactions:

	Receipts Crude per River & Rail.	Exports per Penn R. R.	Exports per A. V. R. R.
Monday, March 16	2,219	....	....
Tuesday, March 17	3,224	....	....
Wednesday, March 18	9,678	1,540	....
Thursday, March 19	2,275	....	....
Friday, March 20	....	....	....
Saturday, March 21	4,797	....	....
Total for week	22,643	1,540	....
Since January 1	351,525	4,977	87,354
To March 21, 1874	374,168	7,517	87,354
Same time 1873	300,438	9,346	101,042
Same time 1872	210,363	12,065	115,470
Same time 1871	142,202	19,445	81,618
Same time 1870	187,403	24,383	65,951
Same time 1869	136,653	17,648	58,035
Same time 1868	202,567	7,878	52,152

BUSINESS.

As usual the oil market during the week has undergone a variety of changes, we seldom have two days alike so far as prices are concerned. There is no use in disguising the fact, the crude oil trade just now is certainly in a very unsatisfactory condition. The supply is largely in excess of the demand; so long as this continues we may look for but slight improvement in the raw material. The receipts continued large for the week exceeding 22,600 barrels, and from January to date they exceed any previous year by over 74,000 barrels. Refined—The shipments have fallen off largely during the week, from this it would seem that the supply is in excess of the demand. The outlook at the present time is not a very bright one.

CRUDE RECEIPTS.

The following are the crude receipts from all points, by river and rail, for the past two weeks:

	Last week.	This week.
Crude received, bbls	21,240	22,643

The following are the crude receipts from all points, by river and rail, for the past ten years, from January 1st to

March 21st, 1874	374,168
Same time 1873	300,438
Same time 1872	210,363
Same time 1871	142,201
Same time 1870	187,403
Same time 1869	136,643
Same time 1868	202,567
Same time 1867	120,137
Same time 1866	105,601
Same time 1865	27,270

EXPORTS OF REFINED.

The following are the exports of refined oil East by the Pennsylvania and Allegheny Valley Railroads for the past two weeks:

	Last week.	This week.
Pennsylvania Railroad	575	1,540
Allegheny Valley Railroad	2,949	....
Total	3,524	1,540

The following are the exports of refined oil East by the various railroads for the past five years from January 1st to March 21st:

	1870.	1871.	1872.	1873.	1874.
Penn'a R R	24,383	19,445	12,065	9,346	6,517
A. V. R. R	65,951	81,618	115,470	107,042	87,354
Total	90,334	101,563	127,535	116,388	92,871

Saturday.

CRUDE.

The market on Saturday was a dull one. Prices were a shade lower. At

PARKER'S

no sales were reported; the asking rates were $1 60a1 65. These are low figures, but buyers were evidently of a different opinion.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

SMITH'S FERRY, PA., March 21, 1874.

The following are the prices paid for crude oil at the Cleveland and Pittsburgh Railroad depot: $1 36½ per barrel; at wells 9½c per barrel.

REFINED.

The market was dull but not quotably lower. The rates at the works, by the car load, f. o. b., were 12½c; in a jobbing way the usual advance was attained.

Philadelphia—Quiet; early delivery 14½c; April, 14⅛a15c; May, 15⅛a15½c; June, 16c.

New York—Reported easier; spot 14½c; first half May 15½c.

OIL BARRELS

steady; city, $1 70; country, $1 65.

TITUSVILLE, March 21.—The petroleum markets irregular during the day, and a shade firmer at the close. On upper road the market ruled quiet, light and irregular, ranging from $1 80 to $1 87½, and closed firm at $1 85a1 87½. The market at Parker's was quiet and not much doing; United pipe was held at $1 60a1 65, and Union pipe at $1 65. Home refined 8c in bulk and 12½c in bbls. Sales upper road, 1,000 bbls, spot, $1 80; 1,000 do do, $1 82½; 1,000 do, $1 85; 1,000 do, $1 87½.

PHILADELPHIA, March 21.—Market quiet; S. W. 14½c; crude 6½c; cases 19c; sales none. Futures; April 14¾a15c; May 15½a15½c; June 16c.

ROUSEVILLE, March 21.—Nothing doing; can't quote.

OIL CITY, March 21.—Market weak at $1 70.

TIDIOUTE, March 21.—Market quiet at $1 52 at wells.

NEW YORK, March 21—closing 20—Market a trifle easier and dull. Crude, in bulk, 6¾a6⅞c. Refined 14½c. Cases 20c. Naphtha 9a9½c. Sales 5,000 bbls refined, on spot, at 14½c; 5,000 do, first half May, 15½c. Philadelphia—trade quiet; refined 14½c.

Crude Oil Received by A. V. R. R.

Shipper.	Consignee.	Bbls.
Stevenson	Raidant O W	390
Stevenson	Central O W	2,266
A Snuick	Riverside O W	75
Fisher Bros	Riverside O W	468
Hutchinson & B	Fairness O W	554
Thos Hackett	Citizens O W	454
Tack Bros	Citizens O W	467

Crude Oil received by Rail and River:

	Bbls.		Bbls.
Radiant O W	390	Fairview O W	554
Central O W	2,246	Citizens O W	921
Riverside O W	543		
Total			4,654

Refined Oil Shipped East by Pennsylvania Railroad.

	Bbls.
From the 1st January to the 15th March, 1874	13,478

Milwaukee Market.

MILWAUKEE, March 20.—Flour quiet and steady; extra superfine spring $5 70a6 25. Wheat firm; No 1 Milwaukee $1 28½; No 2, $1 22, seller April $1 23½, seller May $1 28½. Oats steady with moderate demand; No, 2, fresh, 44c. Corn firm; No 2 mixed fresh 60c. Rye dull; No. 1 fresh 62c. Barley dull; No. 1, $1 55; No 3, $1 35 fresh.

Cleveland Market.

CLEVELAND, March 21.—Grain dull and inactive; prices a shade firmer and unchanged. Petroleum steady with more inquiry and unchanged.

Oswego Market.

OSWEGO, March 21.—Wheat quiet and unchanged. Corn dull at 80c. Barley dull and lower; Canada $1 80.

IRON MARKETS.

NEW YORK.

March 21.—Scotch pig continues dull, as for a long time past. The advices from abroad are not encouraging for higher prices here, and rates are therefore in buyers favor; our quotations can only be called nominal, as cash offers, as a rule, are accepted at lower figures—we note sales of 200 tons Eglinton and 150 do Glengarnock, both on private terms. American is steady; we believe more furnaces have gone out of blast, but the name of the company we did not learn; since our last there have been rumors of sales of 2,000 tons Glendon forge at $30 at the furnace, but we cannot positively confirm them, though they are probably correct. Rails are quiet; new could be moved on long time, but holders are averse to accepting anything but short time and cash offers—about 2,000 tons American, 50 ℔., sold on private terms. Scrap is quiet at $42 50, from yard.

Latest English advices concerning the iron trade in that country report a general derangement of prices, indicating a further general fall, both in the iron and coal trades. The trade of South Wales shows yet greater depression, instead of the long expected improvement. The Birmingham coal and iron markets are very much unsettled. It is stated that the demand on United States account is somewhat steadier, but the business done with this country the present season, it is thought, will be considerably under the average.—Commercial List.

PHILADELPHIA.

March 21.—Pig iron moves slowly, but prices are unchanged. Sales of 2,000 tons No. 1 foundry at $35; No. 2 at $32a33, and gray forge at $30.

Manufactured Iron—Bars meet a good demand at 3.2-10a3 3-10c ⅌ ℔. New rails are in favor at $65 at the works. Old rails attract considerable attention, and 2,000 tons changed hands at $42 50, here. Two thousand tons muck bar were taken at $46. Scrap is steady at $40 for choice No. 1 wrought.

Scotch Pig—Is held at $41a42 for Eglinton and Glengarnock.

Nails—Are selling at $4 25 ⅌ keg.

Old Metals—Are without much demand. We quote—

Brass, light	14c	Copper, heavy	23c
Brass, heavy	18c	Zinc	5c
Copper, light	17½@23c	Lead	6@6½c
Anchors	9c	Chains	6½c

—Price Current.

WOOL MARKETS.

NEW YORK.

March 21.—The demand which has been quite active during the past few days, has been wholly from manufacturers, no speculative feeling being manifested among dealers. Fleeces have met with a very fair inquiry, and recent rates have been maintained. Pulled wools may be called a trifle better—a choice lot of super realized as high as 56c. Texas has been actively sought after, and a considerable quantity has changed hands. Though large quantities of fall California have been sold, no favorable change can be noticed in price; holders have been rather forcing their supplies, even making concessions to effect sales—prime lots are to-day quoted 24½c, but some holders are asking a trifle higher rate. Cape has been rather dull, but with prices steady. Carpet wools continue pretty active, with firm prices ruling. The sales comprise 100 bales carpet at 18a22c; 1,254 do Eastern and Western Texas, 18a36c; 20 do seconds do, 57½c; 10,000 lbs. mixed unwashed, 29c; 100 bags super pulled, 48a56c; 375 bales fall California, 22a23c; 30,000 ℔s slightly burry do, 21a23½c; 5,000 ℔s choice do, 24½c; 2,000 ℔s scoured do, 70c; 4,000 ℔s spring do, 34c; 17,000 ℔s XX Ohio fleece, 55c; 35,000 ℔s State and Michigan do, 50c; 7,000 ℔s low do, 45c; 1,000 ℔s common scoured do, 55c.—Commercial List.

HOP MARKETS.

NEW YORK.

March 21.—The market remains very dull, and prices are in a measure nominal; where buyers want stock they have to pay our quoted prices, but when holders want to realize they have to accept lower figures.

The following is from Mr. Emmet Wells' circular of the 19th inst:

	Bales.
Domestic receipts for the week	302
Total receipts since Sept. 1, 1873	18,703
Total receipts for same period in 1872	20,582
Imports for the week	105
Total imports since Sept. 1, 1873	12,588
Total imports for same period in 1872	20,155

PHILADELPHIA.

March 21.—Prime grades are firm, but other kinds are dull and nominal. We quote:

American, new, good to choice ⅌ ℔	30@40c
American, new, low to fair	20@25c
Yearlings and Olds	8@25c
Bavarians (genuine)	35@40c
English	28@35c
Californians	35@50c

New York Finance and Trade.

Gold Closed at 111⅞.

NEW YORK, March 21, 1874.

There was considerable stir among foreign bankers this afternoon on the report that Mr. Gottgetrew, a lumber exporter, had disappeared after selling about £40,000 sterling of bills on London, the only security for which was forged bills of lading. This gentleman had previously stood well in banking circles. He sold his bills direct to bankers.

MONEY

very easy this afternoon, and loaned down to 2a3 per cent.

FOREIGN EXCHANGE

closed up dull at $4 84½ for prime bankers' sixty days sterling, and $4 87½ for demand.

GOLD

closed at 111⅞, after selling at 112a111⅞. Rates paid for carrying ranged from 3 per cent. to flat. Clearances $15,000,000.

TREASURY OPERATIONS

for the week at the New York office includes the disbursement of $800,000 for interest and in redemption of 5-20 bonds, and the receipt of $2,574,744 for customs. The Treasury also sold $1,000,000 of gold. Imports for the week—Dry goods, $2,759,646; merchandise, $4,257,457. Specie shipments $650,000, of which $429,000 was in gold coin and bullion.

GOVERNMENT BONDS

strong and steady.

U. S. coupons, 1881	120¼	5 20s, '67	120⅛
5-20s, '62	117¾	5-20s, '68	119⅝
5-20s, '64	119⅝	New 5s	114⅞
5 20s, '65	120⅛	10-40s	114⅜
5-20s, '65, new	118⅞	Currency 6s	117⅛

STATE BONDS

quiet, and lower figures for some.

Missouri 6s	93⅜	Virginia, old	32
Tennessee, old	90	North Carolina, old	29
Tennessee, new	90	North Carolina, new	21
Virginia, new	35		

THE STOCK MARKET

early in the day was devoid of any feature, except that prices were lower during the afternoon and market continued weak and closed at the lowest prices of the day. The leading stocks were Wabash, Lake Shore, Erie, Northwest common and Western Union Telegraph. Sales between ten and two o'clock amounted to 117,000 shares, of which 27,000 were Western Union, 14,000 Wabash, 27,000 Lake Shore, 6,000 Erie, and 10,000 Northwest common.

Canton	76	St. Paul preferred	63¼
W. U. Telegraph	77	Toledo & Wabash	45¼
Quicksilver	30½	Do preferred	71
Adams Express	98¼	Fort Wayne	94¼
Wells, Fargo & Co.	75	Terre Haute	12
American Express	64	Do preferred	30
U. S. Express	71½	Chicago & Alton	103¼
Pacific Mail	44	Do preferred	107
New York Central	100½	Ohio & Mississippi	30¾
Erie	43⅛	Cleve., Col. & Cin.	75¼
Do preferred	69¼	Burlington & Quincy	103
Harlem	*129	Lake Shore	77¼
Do preferred	130	Panama	30¼
Michigan Central	85¼	Illinois Central	104
Pittsburgh	88¼	Union Pacific	33¾
Northwestern	54¼	Central Pacific bonds	94¾
Do preferred	72	Union Pacific bonds	82¼
Rock Island	106¼	Delaware & Lack.	108¼
New Jersey Central	106	Hartford & Erie	1½
St. Paul	42⅞	Bankers' Bills	$4 85

*Ex-dividend.

MARKETS BY TELEGRAPH.

Chicago Market.

CHICAGO, March 21, 1874.

FLOUR—Market dull and unchanged.

GRAIN—Wheat firm; No. 1 spring $1 24; No. 2 $1 18½ regular, $1 19½ strictly fresh spot, seller April $1 18½, seller May $1 23½; No 3, $1 15. Corn active; No. 2 mixed strictly fresh 62½c, regular nominal, seller April 61½c, seller May 64c; rejected old 57a58c, new 56c. Oats active; No. 2 regular 43½c, fresh 44½c spot, 46½c seller May. Rye steady; No. 1 fresh 87c, regular 85c. Barley dull and unchanged at $1 51; No. 3, $1 44.

PROVISIONS—Market quiet and unchanged in every respect. Pork $14 60 spot, $14 90 May. Lard steady with moderate demand at 9.10c cash or seller April, 9½c seller May. Bulk meats and bacon quiet and unchanged.

WHISKY—Market steady with moderate demand at 92c.

New York Market.

NEW YORK, March 21.—Cotton firm at 16½c. Flour a shade firmer; superfine Western and State $5 50a5 60; common to good $6 00a6 40; good to choice $6 30a6 60. Wheat—more doing; No. 2 spring $1 47a1 50; No 2 Milwaukee $1 51a1 53; No 1 spring $1 54. Rye, barley and market unchanged. Corn—new yellow 89a90c; white 90c. Oats more active; mixed Western 61a63c; white 62a65c. Hay, hops, sugar, molasses and rice unchanged. Coffee active at 22½c. Turpentine firm at 49c. Eggs and leather unchanged. Wool quiet; domestic fleece 40a65c. Pork dull at $16 26. Beef and cutmeats unchanged; middles dull at 9a9½c. Lard heavy; prime steam 9⅝a9 9-16c. Butter and cheese unchanged. Whisky steady at 96c.

Cincinnati Market.

CINCINNATI, March 21.—Cotton firm at 15½c. Flour quiet and unchanged. Wheat very dull at $1 45. Corn quiet and steady; mixed 62a63c. Oats steady at 60a62c. Rye active at $1 06. Barley dull and unchanged; spring $1 70. Oils unchanged. Eggs active at 12½a13c. Butter active at 38a40c. Cheese firm at 17a17½c. Pork firm; sales at $15 87a$16 12. Lard firm; steam 8⅞a9c; kettle 9¼a9½c. Bulk meats steady; shoulders 5⅝c, spot and buyer March; clear rib 8⅛a8½c; clear 8½c. Bacon active; shoulders 6⅝c; clear rib 8½a9c; clear 9⅛c. Whisky 91c.

Chicago Live Stock Market.

CHICAGO, March 21.—Cattle—Receipts 800 head. Market active and firm; medium to fair $4 75a5 25; extra $6 25a6 50.

Hogs—Receipts 6,000 head. At opening an active demand at strong rates, but at closing the market was quiet; inferior to choice $4 75a6; good to choice $5 30a5 80.

Sheep—Receipts 400 head. Market steady and firm; common to choice $3 75a7 00; extra quotable at $7 25 a8 00.

Louisville Market.

LOUISVILLE, March 21.—Cotton firm at 15½c. Flour firm; A No. 1, $7 00. Wheat quiet and unchanged. Corn—mixed 67c; white 70c. Oats 56a60c. Hay $15 62 on cars. Provisions firm. Pork $16 62. Bulk shoulders 5⅝c; clear rib, 8½c; clear 8¾c. Bacon shoulders 6⅝c; clear rib 9c; clear 9½c. Sugar cured hams 12c. Lard—tierce 9½c; keg 9⅝c. Whisky 90c. Bagging 12½a14½.

New York Dry Goods Market.

NEW YORK, March 21.—There is a more cheerful feeling and increased commotion in the jobbing trade, but commission houses are generally quiet. Cotton goods in steady demand; Appleton and Indian Head brown sheetings reduced to 11½c, and Adriatic and Wachusett to 11½c. Prints, percales and lawns more active and steady in price. Woolen goods quiet. Foreign goods dull.

Toledo Market.

TOLEDO, March 21.—Flour firm and unchanged. Wheat firm; No 2 white Wabash $1 63; No 1 white Michigan $1 55; extra $1 65; amber Michigan $1 48¾, seller May $1 53, seller June $1 56½; No 2 red $1 44½a1 45 seller April, $1 46 seller June. Corn steady; high mixed seller April 67a68½c; new 65c; low mixed, new, 64c; no grade 64c. Oats quiet and unchanged. Cloverseed $6 00.

Baltimore Market.

BALTIMORE, March 21.—Flour quiet, firm and unchanged. Wheat steady and unchanged. Corn—mixed Western firm at 80c. Oats firm; mixed Western 58a60c. Rye weak and lower at 86a90c. Provisions firm and in active jobbing demand, but unchanged. Butter quiet with light receipts. Coffee nominal. Whisky weaker at 96c.

New Orleans Market.

NEW ORLEANS, March 21.—Bacon scarce and firm; no clear rib on hand; clear 9¾a9⅞c. Coffee quiet; none in first hands; dealers' stock 7,500 bags; ordinary 23a24c; fair 25a25½c; good 26c; prime 26a26½c. Cornmeal dull and lower at $3 50. Others unchanged.

Memphis Market.

MEMPHIS, March 21.—Flour dull and unchanged. Cornmeal dull at $3 40a3 45. Corn—market bare. Oats dull at 58a59c. Hay dull. Bran—market bare. Pork and lard dull, but unchanged. Bacon steady at 7⅛a7⅜a9⅜a9½c. The unfavorable weather checks out the lower trade.

Nashville Market.

NASHVILLE, March 21.—Cotton steady at 13⅞a14½c. Flour and grain quiet and unchanged. Lard steady at 10c. Bulk shoulders 6½c; clear rib 8½c; clear 8½c. Bacon shoulders 7½c. Whisky firm at 95c.

Philadelphia Market.

PHILADELPHIA, March 21.—Flour firmer for low grades; others very dull. Wheat very dull. Corn firmer; yellow 78a80c; white 82c. Oats quiet. Whisky steady at 97c.

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

MOVEMENTS OF OCEAN STEAMERS.

DATE OF DEPARTURE FROM NEW YORK, 1874.

Ville De Paris	March 23	France.
Minnesota	March 24	Liverpool.
Algeria	March 25	Liverpool.
Italia	March 25	Liverpool.
Australia	March 28	Glasgow.
Republic	March 28	Liverpool.
City of Paris	March 28	Liverpool.
Westphalia	March 28	Hamburg.
Wisconsin	March 31	Liverpool.
FROM PHILADELPHIA.		
Vaderland	March 25	Antwerp.
Indiana	March 26	Liverpool.
FROM BOSTON.		
Marathon	March 28	Liverpool.
FROM BALTIMORE.		
Baltimore	March 28	Bremen.

RIVER TELEGRAMS.

Steubenville.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

STEUBENVILLE, O., March 21, 1874.

River seventeen feet and rising slowly. Cloudy and warm. Passed down—Tom Dodsworth, Coal Valley, Leopard, James Blackmore, Ben. Wood, Boaz, John Dippold, Whale, Sampson No. 2, Samuel Clarke, Sam. Parker. Passed up—J. W. Garrett and Baltic.

Brownsville.

BROWNSVILLE, March 22.—River six feet and stationary. Weather clear and cool.

Oil City.

OIL CITY, March 22.—River five feet six inches and falling. Weather clear and cold.

Memphis.

MEMPHIS, March 22.—Cloudy and warm. River falling slowly. Arrived—Minneola, Cincinnati. Departed—Towboats Fred Wilson and Smoky City, and Great Republic, New Orleans.

For Latest River Dispatches see Fourth Page

RIVER NEWS.

ARRIVALS AND DEPARTURES.

Arrived.

E. Bennett	Carmack	Geneva.
Elector	Abrams	Geneva.
Elizabeth	Houghton	Elizabeth.
Mallie Ragon	Williamson	Wheeling.
Carrie Brooks	Darlington	Zanesville.

Departed.

Geneva	Philips	Geneva.
Elector	Abrams	Geneva.
Elizabeth	Houghton	Elizabeth.
R. W. Skillinger	Russell	Cincinnati.
Juniata	Brennan	Cincinnati.

MONONGAHELA—Nine feet ten inches and falling.

Boats Departing This Day.

Wheeling........Mallie Ragon. Williamson, 1 P. M.

THE marks last evening indicated nine feet ten inches and falling. The weather was cool but otherwise pleasant.

THE steamer Exchange is due. She will leave for Cincinnati on Wednesday.

THE steamer Juniata and R. W. Skillinger left for Cincinnati with excellent trips.

IN our river column will be found letters from the steamers Esperanza and Mary Davage.

THE steamer Carrie V. Kountz, Captain John Noss, is announced for St. Louis and way points.

THE steamer Great Republic left St. Louis with 1,400 tons of freight and a big crowd of passengers.

THE powerful towboat Iron Mountain, Captain W. C. Gray, is announced for St. Louis and the Upper Mississippi.

THE punctual packet Granite State, Captain W. H. Kerr, leaves Portsmouth this morning for Pittsburgh. She will return on Friday at 4 P. M.

FULL prices will hereafter be charged for boats passing through the Louisville canal, until another rise, there being less than nine feet of water through that way.

ST. LOUIS.—Captain D. Campbell has returned from Mobile. He says that the wrecks of the five steamers will fill eighty cars, and they are being shipped daily by rail to this city.

THE fine passenger steamer Andes, Capt. Muhleman, takes her departure from Bellair for Cincinnati on the arrival of the 1:28 P. M. train from this city on Tuesday. Passengers will bear this in mind.

THE punctual Wheeling packet Mallie Ragan, Captain Williamson, takes her departure at 1 P. M. sharp. Passengers and shippers will make a note of this. The first clerk is Mr. H. C. Caldwell, a clever and gentlemanly officer.

THE Cincinnati "Enquirer" says: A number of experienced Pittsburgh pilots say that there is now one foot less water at Merriman's ripple than the marks at Pittsburgh call for. They say it is caused by the raising of the Chartier's creek dam.

DR S. T. MCNEAL, of Shippingsburg, Pennsylvania, a passenger on the Katydid, was drowned at the head of Gallipolis Island, on the 11th inst. The Doctor attempted to draw a bucket of water while the boat was under way, and was jerked overboard. His body was recovered next day.

THE steamboat Blanche, minus all machinery save boilers, was offered at Marshal's sale at New Orleans Monday, and on the second bid was sold to Mr. G. A. Sheldon for one hundred and twenty-five dollars. Considering that her hull alone is worth some six hundred dollars, we should say that the Blanche went dirt cheap.

THE St. Louis "Republican" says: It is now certain beyond a doubt that the projected St. Louis and Cincinnati express line of boats will fall through on account of the present low rates of freight and the excessive toll of the Louisville Canal Company. Here it is again; a monopoly in the shape of a canal company puts up the rates of toll and bids enterprise take a back seat.

SPEAKING of the late contract, the Sioux City "Journal" of the 16th says: "The transportation was let in two contracts, one from Yankton to Bismarck and the other from Bismarck to Fort Benton, and Coulson has secured both. This means that all the freight will be shipped this year by way of Sioux City and Yankton, and that the Northern Pacific is left to thaw out at its leisure."

CAPTAIN AARON BURNS, aged 87 years, died in Galveston on the 10th inst. He was in the United States gunboat flotilla in the war of 1812 as Lieutenant in the cutter General Green, employed in the defense of Delaware Bay. His life was spent principally at sea, and he had visited nearly all the principal ports of the world, including the ice of the Russian coast and the hot regions of Western Africa. He came to Texas in 1835, on the schooner Flash, with Captain L. A. Falyel and Colonel James Morgan. He took command of the schooner Kosciusko, and was at New Washington, on Galveston Bay, at the time of the battle of San Jacinto. He had carried up the cannon used by the Texans in the battle, and after the battle took on board the Kosciusko twenty-eight Mexican officers who had been captured, and brought them to Galveston and afterward to Anahuac. He was afterward Lieutenant of a company of Texas coast guards, under a commission from President Houston. He settled in Galveston and held various commissions, as Inspector of Customs, pilot, etc.

OUR RIVER CORRESPONDENCE.

CAIRO, March 15, 1874.

To the Editor of the Pittsburgh Commercial:

DEAR SIR: Mary Davage left St. Louis yesterday (Saturday) at 9:30 o'clock, with two barges of iron ore, eight hundred and fifty tons, and one barge of bridge material for the Keystone Bridge Company, of Pittsburgh. The Mississippi is now in splendid condition for boating, about two and one-half fathoms in the channel, and falling very slowly. River men about St. Louis are not wearing the most cheerful faces at this time, as river trade is anything but good, and I don't think it will require "many banks" to hold their profits at the end of this business season.

We left at the ore pile two loaded barges awaiting the John Gilmore, Esperanza taking one hundred tons, and met the Governor Allen just below with two empty barges.

It is a long road from Cairo to Pittsburgh with three loaded barges in tow, yet I think the little boat is equal to the occasion, and although our time may not equal that of the old Allegheny or Buckeye, but if we keep pounding away hope soon to be with you again. J. W. B.

Ohio River Improvement.

To the Editor of the St. Louis Times:

Various plans of improving the Ohio have been suggested, all more or less impracticable, some for one reason and some for another. Now, we would offer one more plan, basing it on Colonel Merrill's report, that possesses one or two suggestions that are worthy of attention. Colonel Merrill gives Barkersburg as the highest point on the Ohio, where the waters of Lake Erie can be made available by canal. Now, we would suggest that the Sciota valley be made the line, as it runs nearly due south from where it heads in Crawford county, about fifty miles from Lake Erie, to Portsmouth on the Ohio, at which point sufficient fall is acquired to give a pressure of ten to fifteen or twenty pounds to the inch in extreme low water, and two or three lines of five-feet pipe put down from the river to the lake, and these pipes once filled and opened, would bring into the Ohio double the volume there is in low water, and as the natural supply increased the artificial supply would decrease, until when the river reached a destructive height the flow would be from the river to the lake. Thus the syphon principle would obviate all difficulties from the point where it reaches the river. We only call attention to it, having no axe to grind for ourselves or our friends. OLD BOATMEN.

IMPORTS BY RAIL AND RIVER.

Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne & Chicago Railroad.

Keystone B Co, lot material; Mellon Bros, 1 car doors; A D Clark, 5 bbls e oil; Dunlevy & Bro, 13 doz Brooms; Arbuckles, 10 do; Scott & G, 1 car hay; H R Davis, 4 open top buggies; Laughlin & Co, 4 cars limestone; Graff, B & Co, 1 do; Soho Furnace, 3 do; J Fletcher, 2 do cinder; W Clemens, 6 crates rags; Voigt, Mahood & Co, 4 bbls eggs, 79 sks c seed, 1 keg butter, 1 box bacon, 3 bbls onions; H Hancock, lot pelts, 1 bale wool; Head, & Co 20 pkgs b tubs Bahmer Bros, & Co 3 tcs shoulders; J Kaester 3 bbls eggs; W Mullins, 1 car turnings; A J Nellis, & Co 1 plow; W D Wilkins, 1 car lumber; Slack, & L 1 car shingles; McQueenan & D, 1 do, 1 do lumber; McWhinny, 1 car fellows; J H Loh, & Co 1 bbl m molasses; Haworth, & 10 bx palm soap; Mitchell, B & Co 200 pots; H Kleber, & Bro 1 organ; M McCullough, 1 bbls wine; F W Jenkins, & Bro 100 bbls flour; T C Jenkins, 400 sks flour, 150 bbls do, 25 do pickles, 75 half bbls do; B H Voskamp, & Co 100 bbls flour; Schomaker, & Co 400 sks flour, 100 bbls do; Dan Wallace, 23 bags rye; G M Zweidinger, 1 piano; Jas McKee, 4 stoves; H J McCracken, 4 bbls eggs; 185 sks oats, 2 tubs butter; W J Steel & Co, 3 bbls d apples; McClarren & McK, 6 bxs med; Beatty & C, 5 bbls flour, 20 sks do; L J Blanchard, 35 bbls do, 100 sks do; Kiel & R, 180 do oats; Frauenheim, 250 do; Arbuckles & Co, 1 bbl syrup; Jas Graham, 250 sks oats; Kasner & B, 2 bx ornaments; S Gilmore, 10 cases tobacco; E Poerstel, 10 boxes pipe; J W Taylor, 10 do; H Rea, Jr, 1 keg a butter, 6 bbls eggs, 1 bx do, 5 do jars, 3 bbls eggs; Jessee H Lippincott, 60½ bbls pickles; Cunningham & I, lot broken glass, &c; Wm Kennedy, lot machinery, &c; S P Shriver & Co, 85½ bbls pickles; R Dickey, 4 bales broom corn; Muler Bros, lot liquors; Voigt & McGraw, 2 bbls brandy; Rea, Hill & K, 15 tres lard, 20½ bbls do; Wm B Hays, 40 cases lard; A B Bihlman, 2 bxs sausages; Germania Bank, 1 car wood in shape; Hostetter & S, 50 bbls spirits; Watt, Lang & Co, 100 bbls flour; F H Seghmeyer, 100 do; E Edmundson, 40 bdls sea grass.

PER ELEVATOR—S G Graff & Co, 1 car oats; Marshall, K & Co, 100 wheat.

Cleveland and Pittsburgh Railway.

Mellon Bros, 2 cars lumber; Kelly & Co, 1 car do; Central Refining Co, 4 cars oil barrels; F Alden, 1 do g stones; Mills & Co, 1 do lime; J Taylor, 1 do oats; W G Miller, 1 do oats; Houch, McC & Co, 1 do flour; Hutchison & Co, 2 bbls screws; J H Henderson, 24 bxs mucilage; S A Clark & Co, 1 bbl ink, 60 bxs do; F Pollard, 4 bxs s case; Dilworth Bros, 20 cases tobacco; Lee S Smith, 1 crate cab work; Keystone F G Co, 15 cases p ash; Watt, L & Co, 75 bbls fish; M Lisch, 1 lot h h goods; Miller & Bros, 48 sks and 13 bbls flour; H H Collins, 70 pcs pipe; M Meek, 178 sks oats; W G Meek, 7 do rye; Wendal Doub, ½ bbl wine; Armour, F & Co, 1 cask and 1 trc g w; W K Taggart, 13 pcs tops and pipes; Voigt, M & Co, 40 jugs syrup; O Barnett, 3 bbls eggs; Ed Fox & Co, 13 sks t seed; C G Hammer & Son, 2 bbls eggs; Anderson & Wood, 2 bxs mdse; J C Lewis, 6 rolls; Union G Co, 6 bxs g ware; Head, Carson & Co, 12 bbls apples, 10 bbls eggs; Vangorder & S, 1 bbl egg, 1 do butter; J P Smith, Son & Co, 6 bbls lanterns, 1 cask do; T Brady & Co, 57 sks oats, 1 bdl sks; J & W Fairley, 126 bgs corn; H M Caldwell, 3 bbls eggs; Jno Daub, 7 tubs cheese; Weisbrob & S, 2 do; J W Hum, 1 coil l rods.

Pittsburgh, Cincinnati and St. Louis Railroad.

M McWhinney & Co, 164 bdls spokes; John O'Callahan, 1 car staves; Voigt, Mahood & Co, 6 bbls eggs; T C Jenkins, 200 bbls flour; W Culp, 1 car ear corn; H P Schwartz, 15 bbls wax; G Mark, 24½ bbls beer, 50 kegs do; Weyman & Bro, 1 hhd tobacco, 30 bxs do; L G Graff, 1 car hay; M Seibert & Co, 1 car lumber; Hanna, Wood & Co, 100 bbls flour; F H Seghmeyer, 100 do; E Far & Co, 2 bbls eggs, 10 do g apples; W D Wood & Co, 1 car hay; Martin Heyl, 89 cases tobacco; Laing & McKallip, 1 car hay; Jos Frahrer, 12 bbls whisky; Maul & Grate, 5 hhds tobacco; Louis Schmidt, 40 kegs beer, 10½ bbls do; L G Graff & Co, 70 bales hay; J J Pettitt, 15 bbls apples; T J Sheridan, 1 crate cabbage.

Allegheny Valley Railroad.

W J Paughman, 1 car lime; Erskine & Co, 1 car clay; Isabella F Co, 9 cars limestone; Shoenberger, Blair & Co, 3 do do; G F Mandorff, 2 cars lumber; Amos Lewis, 1 do do; McKenney & Son, 2 do scrap iron; C Howard & Son, 2 do railroad ties; Jesse H Lippincott, 70 bbls salt; G W Glass, 14 bbls tallow; A Kirkpatrick & Co, 10 dry hides, 1 bbl vinegar; J S Dimit, 14 sks potatoes, 3 bbls apples, 1 bx turnips; J Willery, 3 calves; F Dietrich, 3 calves; Cochran & Fell, 11 do; Conner Quinn, 19 sks 5 baskets potatoes, 2 calves; W Hoffman, 6 calves; John Hoffman, 13 do; C J Stipp, 27 sks potatoes; Watt, Lang & Co, 5 bbls apples, 1 do onions; R Hale, 11 bbls eggs, 4 bxs butter; McIntyre & Brand, 4 bbls eggs, 1 do butter; L J Blanchard, 3 bbls and 1 keg eggs, 1 bbl butter; Heath & Speer, 1 car shingles; W J Steele, 328 bush potatoes, 10 bbls apples; Straub & G, 1 car ice; Alex McClure, 1 car lumber.

St. Louis.

PER STEAMER ESPERANZA.—Rochester—Bentley & Reswig, 16 bales hemp. Pittsburgh—Thos Coffin, 149 bbls clay; Gerwig & Son, 11 bales hemp; Isaac Hippeley, 150 sks shorts, 511 bags ship stuff, 300 do bran; Hack & Scheobel, 350 do; R Knox & Son, 90 do ship stuff; Keil & Richart, 30 do; J Portfield & Co, 150 bbls flour; Penna Salt Manfg Co, 143 empty carboys; J W Porter & Co, 792 blooms; McKee & Bro, 4 bxs glass; S S Moroen, 200 bbls flour; R C Schwartz & Co, 143 do broken glass; F H Stewart 6 bxs brushes; Spencer, McKay & Co 30 empty ale bbls; Schomaker & Co, 164 sks ship stuff, 371 do bran, 200 bbls flour; F W Jenkins & Bro, 200 bbls 800 sks do; D Wallace, 200 do; Dunlevy & Bro, 100 do; steamer Esperanza, 100 tons ore; Owner, 147 empty hhds.

Receipts of Blooms, Pig Metal and Ore.

Following are the receipts of metal and ore for the past twenty-four hours:

PITTSBURGH, FORT WAYNE AND CHICAGO RAILROAD, P. R. R. LESSEE.

	Cars.		Cars.
J W Porter, m	3	Lloyd & B, m	1
Caughey & H, m	4	Byers, McC & Co, m	1
Total			9

CLEVELAND AND PITTSBURGH RAILROAD.

	Cars.		Cars.
Shoenberger, B & Co, o	10	Pittsburgh B Co	2
McKnight, P & Co, o	4	McNish & Co, m	1
Zug & Co, m	2		
Total			19

PENNSYVANIA RAILROAD.

	Cars.		Cars.
J Reamer, m	2	J Moorehead & Co, m	4
Total			6

ALLEGHENY VALLEY RAILROAD.

	Cars.		Cars.
Shoenberger & Co, m	3	Jones & Laughlins m	1
Total			4

Coal Received by Allegheny Valley Railroad.

	Cars.		Cars.
N Y A C G C Co	57	Armstrong, D & Co	42
P, Ft W & C R R Co	5	A V R R Co	3
Sable Coal Co	23		
Total			130

BANKERS AND BROKERS.

Robert Winthrop & Co.,
BANKERS AND BROKERS,
No. 18 WALL ST., NEW YORK.
Execute orders for
STOCKS, BONDS AND GOLD,
Allow 4 per cent. interest on DEPOSITS and transact a general BANKING and BROKERAGE business. MS

RIVER PACKETS.

FROM BELLAIR.

For Marietta, Parkersburg, Gallipolis, Huntingdon, Ironton, Portsmouth and Cincinnati.

EVERY TUESDAY, 6 P. M., on arrival of the 1:28 P. M. train from Pittsburgh.

THE STEAMER
ANDES,
CHARLES MUHLEMAM........Commander.
Will leave as above.

ZANESVILLE.

For Marietta and Zanesville.
EVERY TUESDAY—4 P. M.
THE FINE LIGHT DRAUGHT STEAMER
CARRIE BROOKS,
HARVEY DARLINGTON........Captain.
Will leave as announced.
For Freight or Passage apply on Board, or to
FLACK & COLLINGWOOD, Agents.

PARKERSBURG.

For Wheeling, Marietta and Parkersburg.
EVERY MONDAY, WEDNESDAY AND FRIDAY AT 1 O'CLOCK P. M.
THE FINE STEAMER
MALLIE RAGON.
Captain........J. W. WILLIAMSON
Clerk........H. C. CALDWELL
Will leave as announced above.
For Freight or Passage apply to
FAIRMAN & HENDERSON,
Wharfboat, foot of Wood street.

PORTSMOUTH AND CINCINNATI.

For Wheeling, Marietta, Parkersburg Ironton, Portsmouth and Cincinnati.
EVERY FRIDAY—4 P. M.
THE FINE PASSENGER STEAMER
GRANITE STATE,
W. H. KERR........Commander.
E. F. MUDDY........Clerk.
Will leave as announced above.
For Freight or Passage apply on board, or to
FLACK & COLLINGWOOD, Agents.

CINCINNATI.

For Cincinnati.
WEDNESDAY, March 25.
THE FINE PASSENGER STEAMER
EXCHANGE.
S. SHUMAN........Commander.
J. M. VANDERGRIFT........Clerk.
Will leave as announced above.
For Freight or Passage apply on board or to
FLACK & COLLINGWOOD, or
FAIRMAN & HENDERSON, Agents.

ST. LOUIS.

For St. Louis.
THIS DAY, March 23—4 P. M.
THE FIRST-CLASS FREIGHT STEAMER
Carrie V. Kountz,
JOHN NOSS........Commander
C. H. SEAMAN........Clerk
Will leave as announced above.
For Freight apply on Board.

ST. PAUL.

For St. Louis, Dubuque and St. Paul.
THIS DAY, March 23.
THE SPLENDID TOWBOAT
Iron Mountain and Barges.
WM. C. GRAY........Master
Will leave as announced above.
The Iron Mountain is now ready to receive Freight for all points on the Upper Mississippi.
For Freight only apply to
GHRIEST & MACKEY, or
FLACK & COLLINGWOOD, Agents,
Or to R. C. GRAY, 94 Water street.

TO COAL OPERATORS—
FOR SALE,
Four New Coal Barges, 130x24, 7 1-2 complete.
Can be seen at our Mill, Sharpsburg. For particulars address A. KELLY & CO., Sharpsburg, or inquire of I. W. GRUBBS, No. 119 Water street.

STEEL MANUFACTURERS.

STEEL CASTINGS
UNDER HAINSWORTH'S PATENT.
We are making Steel Castings, Smooth, True, Free from Porosity, capable of receiving Very High Polish. Can be Forged or Welded easily as Bar Steel, and Stand as Forged Steel. Send for Circular.
PITTSBURGH STEEL CASTING CO.
Twenty-sixth and Railroad streets, Pittsburgh, Pa.

BLACK DIAMOND STEEL WORKS
PARK, BROTHER & CO.
Manufacturers of all descriptions of
STEEL.
Office and Warehouse, Thirtieth, Thirty-first and Railroad Streets, Pittsburgh.

Pittsburgh Steel Works
ANDERSON & WOODS
Successors to Anderson, Cook & Co.
MANUFACTURERS OF
BEST REFINED CAST STEEL
OF EVERY DESCRIPTION; ALSO, BEST Refined German Plow and Spring Steel
CORNER ROSS AND FIRST AVENUE, PITTSBURGH, PA.

Sheffield Steel Works.
SINGER, NIMICK & CO.
Manufacturers of All Descriptions of
STEEL.
BEST REFINED TOOL CAST STEEL,
CAST AND GERMAN PLOW AND SPRING STEEL,
CIRCULAR AND LONG SAW PLATES,
ELLIPTIC, PLATFORM AND SEAT SPRINGS,
AXLES AND STEEL TIRE,
Steel Fire Box and Boiler Plates.
STEEL FORGINGS MADE TO ORDER.
83 Water and 100 First ave., Pittsburgh, Pa.

PETROLEUM.

WARING BROTHERS,
Successors to Waring & King.
Commission Merchants in Petroleum and its Products,
37 Fifth Avenue.
Philadelphia Address, WARING BROTHERS & CO. 20 Walnut Street.

WHO KILLED THEM?

ABEL'S
VERMIN
EXTERMINATOR
IT HAS NO EQUAL FOR BANISHING
Rats, Mice or Roaches.
TRY IT! SOLD EVERYWHERE! TRY IT!
MANUFACTURED BY
C. ABEL & CO.,
Office: 116 SMITHFIELD ST., Pittsburgh.

FINANCIAL.

WANTED!
North Pacific 7-30 Bonds.
Mortgage, $15,000, for Three Years.
Mortgage, 10,000, for Two Years.
Mortgage, 5,000, for Three Years.
Mortgage, 3,000, for Two Years.
Lake Superior and
Mississippi R. R. Bonds
ALSO,
FOR SALE,
BANK STOCKS,
CITY BONDS,
INSURANCE STOCKS,
SCHOOL BONDS,
RAILWAY STOCKS,
RAILWAY BONDS,
GOVERNMENTS,
COMMERCIAL PAPER.

PUTS AND CALLS
On All Active New York Stocks.
$100 for 100 Shares.
Explanatory Circular mailed on application.
CALL ON OR ADDRESS
Luther S. Kauffman,
BROKER,
No. 96 FOURTH AVENUE,
PITTSBURGH, PA.

BANKS AND BANKERS.

SHOE AND LEATHER BANK,
14 SMITHFIELD STREET.
CAPITAL - - - - - $200,000.
AUTHORIZED - - $500,000
President—GEO. H. ANDERSON.
Cashier—JOHN D. FRASER.
Interest paid on time deposits.
Boards meet daily at 11:30 A. M.

CITY BANK,
Corner Smithfield Street and Sixth Avenue
PITTSBURGH, PA.
CAPITAL........$100,000
STOCKHOLDERS INDIVIDUALLY LIABLE.
INTEREST PAID ON DEPOSITS.
FOREIGN EXCHANGE bought and sold, and when desired, remitted to Europe. Collections made on all the principal points of the United States and Canada.
DOMINICK IHMSEN, President.
H. A. FREYVOGLE, Vice President.
J. W. TAYLOR, Cashier.
J. M. TONER, Assistant Cashier.
DIRECTORS:
Dominick Ihmsen, Theo. E. Tack,
Thomas Rourke, Terrence Campbell,
Patrick Kane, James Phelan,
James Callery, H. A. Freyvogle,
Thomas Barnes, J. S. Adams,
Charles Maginn, R. J. Grace,
P. Le Goulion,
JOSEPH M. GAZZAM, Solicitor.

Odd Fellows' Savings Bank,
No. 63 FOURTH AVENUE,
PITTSBURGH.
Chartered by Legislature of Pennsylvania, March, 1872
CAPITAL........$100,000
PRIVILEGE........$500,000.
BANK OF DISCOUNT AND DEPOSIT.
Money Loaned on Mortgages, Bonds and other good Securites.
INTEREST PAID ON TIME DEPOSITS.
Copies of By-Laws furnished at the Bank.
Collections and Returns promptly made.
DIRECTORS:
HENRY LAMBERT, A. M. BROWN,
ANDREW MILLER, S. J. WAINWRIGHT,
EDWARD DUFF, ARCH. McFARLAND,
JAMES GORDON, D. P. ESTEP,
JOHN SEIFERTH, G. W. RANKIN,
H. A. WEAVER.
President—HENRY LAMBERT.
Vice President—ANDREW MILLER.
Cashier—W. J. SOULLY.
Open for business from 9 A. M. to 3 P. M., and on Saturday Evenings from 6 to 8.
Board of Directors meets daily at 11 o'clock.

Allegheny National Bank,
OF PITTSBURGH,
No. 33 Fifth Avenue.
Capital Stock, $500,000.
J. W. COOK........President.
R. W. MACKEY........Vice President.
W. McCANDLESS........Cashier.

Tradesmen's National Bank,
WOOD STREET,
(CORNER SECOND).
Accounts of Banks, Merchants and others solicited.
We promise careful attention to all Business entrusted to us.
A. BRADLEY........President
W. VANKIRK........Vice President
CYRUS CLARKE, Jr........Cashier

N. Holmes & Sons,
BANKERS,
57 MARKET STREET, PITTSBURGH.
DEPOSITS RECEIVED IN PAR FUNDS AND CURRENCY.
Collections made on all the Principal Points of the United States and Canada.
STOCKS, BONDS AND OTHER SECURITIES
BOUGHT AND SOLD ON COMMISSION.
Particular attention paid to the Purchase and Sale of UNITED STATES SECURITIES. MWF

HART, CAUGHEY & CO.,
Bankers and Brokers,
CORNER FOURTH AVE. AND WOOD ST., PITTSBURGH, PA.,
(Successors to HANNA, HART & CO.)
Dealers in Exchange, Coin, Coupons, &c.
Particular attention paid to the Purchase and Sale of GOVERNMENT BONDS.
SIGHT DRAFTS ON LONDON.

Chas. Camblos & Co
Bankers and Brokers,
NO. 38 SOUTH THIRD STREET,
PHILADELPHIA.
Dealers in GOVERNMENT SECURITIES, GOLD, SILVER, &c.
PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD DIVIDEND SCRIPT Bought and Sold on Commission.
STOCKS and BONDS Bought and Sold on Commission.
Particular attention given to Investments.

MAITLAND,
AUDENRIED & CO.,
BANKERS,
N. E. CORNER THIRD AND DOCK STREETS.
PHILADELPHIA.
MWS

B. K. JAMISON & CO.,
N. W. Cor. Third & Chestnut Sts., Philadelphia
BANKERS,
AND DEALERS IN
Gold, Silver and Government Bonds,
AT CLOSEST MARKET RATES. Drafts drawn on all the leading cities of Europe.

RAILROADS.

PITTSBURGH AND CONNELLSVILLE RAILROAD.—PITTSBURGH, WASHINGTON AND BALTIMORE "SHORT LINE."
ALTERATION OF TIME.

On and after SUNDAY, February 15th, 1874, trains on this Road will depart and arrive from Depot, corner Grant and Water streets, as follows, Pittsburgh time.

DEPART.		ARRIVE.	
Local Mail	6:30 a m	McKeesport Ac.	6:45 a m
Through mail	8:00 a m	McKeesport Ac.	7:35 a m
Mixed way	9:30 a m	West Newton Ac	8:25 a m
McKeesport Ac	11:15 a m	Trough Ex.	9:00 a m
Connellsv'e Ac.	3:35 p m	Connellsv'e Ac.	10:50 a m
McKeesport Ac.	4:35 p m	McKeesport Ac.	12:10 p m
West Newton Ac	5:20 p m	McKeesport Ac	2:05 p m
McKeesport Ac	6:20 p m	Uniontown Ac.	6:15 p m
Through Ex.	8:00 p m	McKeesport Ac.	7:40 p m
McKeesport Ac	11:00 p m	Through mail	9:21 p m
W. Newton Oh T	12:45 p m	W. Newton Oh T	10:05 a m

Mail and Accommodation Trains daily except Sunday. Express Trains daily. Pullman Palace Sleeping Cars. Save 75 miles travel. Washington City, Baltimore, Philadelphia, New York and all points east.
General Ticket Office, 43 Fifth avenue.
E. K. HYNDMAN, General Superintendent.
SAML. C. HOUGH, Genl. Passenger Agent.

PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD—

On and after SUNDAY, November 2d, 1873, trains will leave Union Depot, Pittsburgh, as follows:

MAIN LINE EASTWARD.

Pacific Express daily, at 2:50 a. m., arriving at Harrisburg 11:50 a. m., Philadelphia 4:10 p. m., New York 7:35 p. m.

Cincinnati Express daily, at 12:20 p. m., arriving at Harrisburg 10:40 p. m., Philadelphia 2:50 a. m., New York 6:50 a. m., Baltimore 2:25 a. m., Washington 6:13 a. m.

Philadelphia Express daily, except Sunday, 4:40 p. m., arriving at Harrisburg 3:15 a. m., Philadelphia 8:00 a. m., New York 11:55 a. m.

Fast Line daily, at 7:50 p. m., arriving at Harrisburg 5:00 a. m., Philadelphia 9:10 a. m., New York 12:35 p. m., Baltimore 8:40 a. m., Washington 10:35 a. m.

Mail Train daily, except Sunday, 7:45 A. M., stopping at all Stations.

Wall's Accommodation, 6:05, 10:20, 11:45 a. m., 3:10, 6:10, and 11:20 p. m. Sunday, 12:40 p. m.

Brinton Accommodation, 7:00 a. m., 4:50, 5:30 and 9:20 p. m. Sunday, 9:20 p. m.

Wilkinsburg Accommodation........2:40 p. m.
Johnstown Accommodation........3:50 p. m.

Trains arrive at Union Depot as follows:—

MAIN LINE WESTWARD.

Mail Train daily, except Monday........1:20 a. m.
Fast Line daily, except Monday........1:55 a. m.
Pittsburgh Express daily, except Monday........8:40 a. m.
Cincinnati Express daily........9:20 a. m.
Pacific Express daily........1:55 p. m.
Way Passenger daily........8:20 p. m.

Wall's Accommodation, 6:40 and 8:25 a. m., 1:20, 2:40, and 5:45 p. m. Sunday, 10:00 a. m.

Brinton Accommodation, 7:40 and 9:00 a. m., 6:45, 7:25 and 11:10 p. m.

Wilkinsburg Accommodation........4:45 p. m.
Johnstown Accommodation........10:45 a. m.

WEST PENNSYLVANIA DIVISION.
From Federal Street Depot, Allegheny City.

Mail Train, connecting for Butler........6:35 a. m.
Express, connecting for Butler........2:15 p. m.
Freeport Accommodation........9:30 a. m., and 4:17 p. m.
Springdale Accom., 3:05 and 6:10 p. m. Sunday, 12:50 p. m.
Fairview Accommodation........10:40 a. m.

Trains arrive at Federal Street Depot:—

Express, connecting from Butler........10:20 a. m.
Mail Train, connecting from Butler........5:40 p. m.
Freeport Accommodation........8:20 a. m. and 2:25 p. m.
Springdale Accom., 6:50 a. m. and 6:05 p. m. Sunday, 9:50 a. m.
Fairview Accommodation........12:50 p. m.

The Excelsior Baggage Express Company will call for and check baggage from hotels and residences. Time cards and full information can be obtained at the ticket offices—No. 78 Fifth avenue, and the Union Depot.

A. J. CASSATT, General Manager.
D. M. BOYD, JR., Gen'l Passenger Agent.

ALLEGHENY VALLEY RAILROAD, NEW LINE TO BUFFALO THROUGH THE OIL REGIONS.

On and after MONDAY, February 2, 1874, Two Through Trains daily (except Sunday) will leave and arrive at Union Depot, Pittsburgh, city time, for Franklin, Oil City, and all points in the Oil Regions.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Hulton Accommodation	6:40 a m	6:30 a m
Buffalo Express	7:00 a m	9:45 p m
Kittanning Accommodation	11:40 a m	5:45 p m
Titusville Express	2:00 p m	2:40 p m
Brady's Bend Accommodat'n	3:25 p m	10:10 a m
Hulton Accommodation	4:35 p m	9:10 a m
Soda Works Accommod'n	6:00 p m	8:20 a m
Hulton Accommodation	10:50 p m	7:20 p m

Church Train to and from Soda Works (Sunday) arrives at Pittsburgh at 10:10 A. M., and leaves at 12:50 P. M.

Express Trains stop only at Principal Points. Accommodation Trains stop at all Stations.

Buffalo Express daily; on Sundays, to Oil City only. All other trains daily except Sundays.

Buffalo Express makes close connections at Red Bank Junction with trains on Eastern Extension to Reynoldsville and intermediate stations.

Through Tickets, Commutation Tickets and Local Tickets, can be procured at the Ticket Offices, No. 76 Fifth avenue and in the Union Depot.

J. J. LAWRENCE, General Superintendent, Pittsburgh.
JAMES H. BRAY, Ticket Agent.

PITTSBURGH, FORT WAYNE AND CHICAGO RAILWAY, CLEVELAND AND PITTSBURGH RAILROAD.

On and after DECEMBER 14, 1873, Trains will leave from and arrive at the Union Depot, Pittsburgh, City Time, as follows:

LEAVE.		ARRIVE.	
Fast Line	2:28 a m	Pacific Ex.	2:22 a m
Chicago Mail	6:13 a m	Wheeling Ex.	10:52 a m
Clev & Whg Mail	6:43 a m	Chicago Express	11:58 a m
Erie and Ashtabula Ex.	7:13 a m	Cleveland Ex.	3:53 p m
Chicago Express	10:13 a m	Chicago Mail	3:42 p m
Clev & Whg Ex.	2:13 p m	Erie and Ashtabula Ex.	2:48 p m
Pacific Express	2:28 p m	Ch &St Louis Ex	7:23 p m
Wellsville Ex.	4:28 p m	Cleve & Whg Ex	7:03 p m
Erie and WrnEx	4:38 p m	Erie and Ashtabula Express	11:43 p m
Depart from Allegheny.		Arrive in Allegheny.	
Beaver Falls Ac	8:38 a m	Leetsdale Ac	6:52 a m
Leetsdale Ac	10:28 a m	Leetsdale Ac	7:42 a m
Leetsdale Ac	12:08 p m	Beaver Falls	8:13 a m
Sharpsville and Ashtabula Ac.	1:28 p m	Enon Ac	9:48 a m
Enon Ac	3:48 p m	Sharpsville and Warren Ac	9:52 a m
Leetsdale Ac	5:23 p m	Leetsdale Ac	12:53 p m
Beaver Falls Ac	6:23 p m	Beaver Falls Ac	2:23 p m
Leetsdale Ac	7:28 p m	Leetsdale Ac	4:28 p m
Leetsdale Ac	10:58 p m	Leetsdale Ac	7:33 p m
Fair Oaks Sunday Church	12:43 p m	Fair Oaks Sunday Church	9:53 a m

Pacific Express leaves daily.
Chicago Express arrives daily.
Fast Line leaves daily, Mondays excepted.
Pacific Express arrives daily Mondays excepted.
All other trains will leave and arrive daily, Sundays excepted.

J. N. McCULLOUGH, General Manager.
F. R. MYERS, General Passenger and Ticket Agent.

PITTSBURGH, VIRGINIA AND CHARLESTON RAILWAY. TIME TABLE.

On and after MONDAY, March 9th, 1874, and until further notice, Trains will leave and arrive at Depot, 226 Carson street, South Pittsburgh, (Pittsburgh time), as follows:

DEPART.		ARRIVE.	
Homestead Accom (from O. msby)	6 00 a m	Homestead Ac.	6 55 a m
Through Mail	8 45 a m	Pittsburgh Ac.	8 25 a m
Monongahela Ac.	1 00 a m	Pittsburgh Ex.	10 20 a m
Monongahela Ex.	4 00 p m	Pittsburgh Ac.	3 15 p m
Monongahela Ac.	6 15 p m	Through Mail	6 00 p m

Church Train leaves Monongahela City every Sunday at 8 00 a. m., stopping at all points for passengers, and reaching Pittsburgh at 10 00 a. m. Returning, leaves Pittsburgh at 1 00 p. m., arriving at Monongahela City at 3 05 p. m.

Packets to and from Brownsville and up river points, connect with Trains at Monongahela City. Morning Passengers from Brownsville reach Pittsburgh three hours quicker than by packet, and may remain until 6:15 P. M. Returning, arrive at Monongahela City to connect with afternoon boat from Pittsburgh.

Through Tickets, via this Route, same as by boat. Baggage Checked Through.

Baggage called for or delivered at depots, hotels or residences by Johnson's Express. Leave orders at Passenger Depot, 226 Carson street (South Side), or General Office, 61 Fourth avenue, Pittsburgh.

JOHN. M. BYERS, Chief Engineer and Superintendent.
WM. J. ROSE, General Passenger Agent.

PITTSBURGH, CINCINNATI AND ST LOUIS RAILWAY—PAN-HANDLE ROUTE.

On and after NOVEMBER 2d, 1873, trains leave from and arrive at the Union Depot, Pittsburgh, as follows, Pittsburgh time;

DEPART.		ARRIVE.	
Fast Line	2:28 a m	McDonald Ac.	7:18 a m
Columbus Mail	7:18 a m	Washington Ac.	8:18 a m
Washington Ac.	8:48 a m	Steubenville Ac.	9:53 a m
Pacific Express	9:53 a m	Cincinnati Ex.	12:03 p m
McDonald Ac.	12:03 p m	McDonald Ac.	4:13 p m
Southern Ex.	2:58 p m	Washington Ac.	3:53 p m
Steubenville Ac.	3:28 p m	Columbus Mail.	6:13 p m
Washington Ac.	5:01 p m	Fast Line	7:33 p m
McDonald Ac.	6:13 p m	Southern Ex.	12:28 a m
Sunday Ch train	12:48 p m	Sunday Ch train	10:03 a m

Fast Line and Southern Express leave daily.
Fast Line and Cincinnati Express arrive daily.
All other trains will run daily, except Sundays.
Sleeping Cars, without change, to Cincinnati, Louisville, Indianapolis and St. Louis.

J. N. McCULLOUGH, General Manager.
F. R. MYERS, General Passenger and Ticket Agent.

STEAMSHIPS.

INMAN LINE----NOTICE.

The course laid down for these steamers, and followed by them for several years, is fixed to pass 250 miles south of Cape Race. Although the voyage is thus lengthened about 100 miles better weather is met with, and there is much greater freedom from fogs and floating ice and the danger of navigation consequent thereon.

Royal Mail Steamers are appointed to sail as follows:

For Queenstown and Liverpool.

City of Brooklyn, Saturday, March 28th, at 2 P. M.
City of Brussels, Saturday, April 4th, at 2 P. M.
City of Paris, Saturday, April 11th, at 1 P. M.
City of Montreal, Saturday, April 18th, at 2 P. M.
City of Richmond, Thursday, April 25th, at 1 P. M.
And each succeeding Saturday and Thursday, from Pier 45, North River.

Rates of Passage:

CABIN—$70, $80 and $90, gold, according to accommodation. Round trip tickets at low rates.

STEERAGE—To Liverpool, Queenstown, Glasgow, Londonderry, London, Bristol, Cardiff, Belfast, Havre or Hamburg, $30. Prepaid Certificates, $32 currency.

Passengers are forwarded to Sweden, Norway, Denmark and Paris, at reduced rates. Drafts issued at lowest rates.

For Cabin Passage and general business apply at the Company's office, No. 15 Broadway.

For Steerage Passage, at 33 Broadway or Pier 45 North river.

JOHN G. DALE, Agent, 15 Broadway, New York.
O'DONNELL & FAULK, 402 Chestnut street, Philadelphia.
T. H. MURRAY, 7 Ninth street, or to
MAX SHAMBERG, 163 Smithfield street, Pittsburgh, Pa.

Where plans of Cabin can be seen and every information given.

White Star U. S. Mail Line,
THE FASTEST FLEET AFLOAT
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OCEANIC........Capt. Bristow.
BALTIC........Capt. Kennedy.
REPUBLIC........Capt. Gleadell.
CELTIC........Capt. Thompson.
ADRIATIC........Capt. Perry.

Passenger Accommodations Unrivaled.
Saloon, $80, Gold, (Sailings after April 1, $100 Gold)
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Drafts in sums to suit.

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T. H. MURRAY, No. 7 Ninth street.
P. M. CUSHING, cor. 43d and North streets.
MAX SCHAMBERG, 163 Smithfield street.
E. McCORMICK, 2127 Sarah st., South Side.

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Havana, Cuba........Weekly.
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WM. HOLMES........JAMES IRWIN
JAMES IRWIN & CO.
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Pittsburgh Variety Works,
Formerly Jones & Nimick Manufacturing Co., founded A. D. 1855, Manufacturers of the well known J. & N. and Novelty Brands of Locks and Latches, Fairbanks' Patent Platform and Counter Scales, Paint and Coffee Mills, Builders' and Domestic Hardware generally.
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Prompt attention given to Filling Orders for Finished Brass Goods and Anti-Friction Metal. Address
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Manufacturers of all Descriptions of
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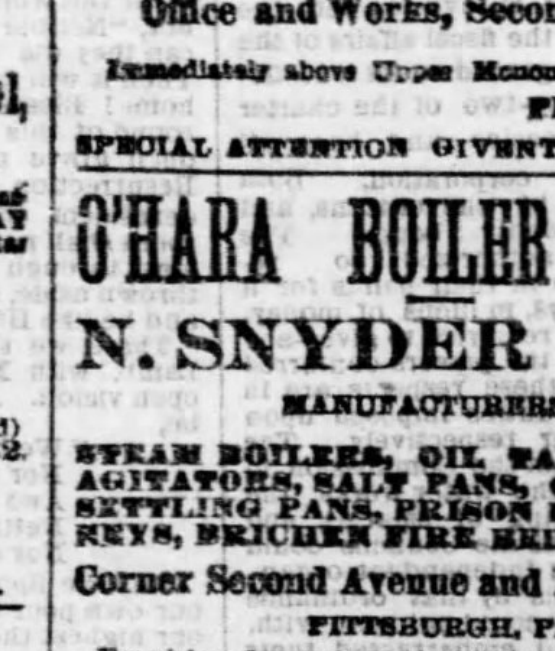

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Cellar Windows
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Scrap Iron, Metal and Steel.
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Iron Mill Buildings
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FOR ROOFING OR SIDING WOODEN FRAME BUILDINGS.
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MANUFACTURERS OF
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LIME AND PLASTER,
No. 258 LIBERTY STREET.

CITY MATTERS

Letters Held for Postage.

PITTSBURGH, March 22.

	Cents.
Andy, Mr., Pittsburgh, Pa.	1
Connelly, Martin, Didwiddie, Mich.	3
Dick, James A., West Newton, Pa.	1
Farley, Wm., Pittsburgh, Pa.	1
Genter, Mina, Alliance, Ohio	3
Ginn, Ed., Boston, Mass.	3
Gerstner, Susie, Pittsburgh, Pa.	2
Hellstein, Max, Pittsburgh, Pa.	2
Myers, Lydia, Pittsburgh, Pa.	2
Romania, Sister, Nazareth, Ky.	6
Smith, Marseen, Boothville, Va.	1
Sting, J., Reading, Pa.	2
Snow, Alonzo, Port Deposit, Md.	3

E. C. NEGLEY, P. M.

An Alleghenian Dies in Ohio.

A telegraph dispatch was received at the Mayor's office last evening signed E. C. Lynch, and dated at Columbus, Ohio, stating that Harry Carr, a steam fitter had died there Sunday morning. The dispatch says the friends of deceased live in Allegheny, near the Hand street bridge.

Suicide at Industry, Pa.

John M. Aber, a young merchant of Industry, Beaver county, committed suicide by shooting himself through the head, Saturday morning, while laboring under temporary insanity. His body was found by his mother when she went to call him to breakfast. Deceased was twenty-five years of age and unmarried.

A Robbery on Liberty Street.

Between one and three o'clock yesterday morning the tavern of Felix Henly, No. 429 Liberty street, was broken into and robbed by some unknown parties. The fellows were evidently after their Sunday liquor and cigars, and bent on getting them in spite of the law or women's crusade. They forced open a cellar door and from thence got to the barroom. The establishment was ransacked, and besides cigars and liquors captured, they took off a lot of ornaments, wall pictures, &c. Information of the robbery has been left at the Mayor's office.

Temperance Meeting in Lawrenceville.

We are obliged to our "volunteer reporter" for his report of the temperance rally held in the M. E. Church, Lawrenceville, Thursday evening, and regret we have not room for it *in extenso*. The meeting was one of the largest ever held in that church, and the enthusiasm was unbounded. Addresses were made by Mr. Wilkison, Rev. Mr Bronsal and Rev. Mr. Andrews, and very impressive prayers were offered. The singing was earnest and spirited, and the meeting a marked success. An adjourned meeting will be held in the Baptist church, corner Thirty-ninth and Butler streets, this evening.

Valuable Horse Lost.

By an accident which occurred on Friday evening while the Independence engine company (No. 7) was responding to the alarm of fire from box 67, a valuable horse will be lost to the Fire Department. The animal stumbled and fell on account of a hole in the pavement, and struck his knee against an iron gutter plate. It was knocked out of joint. The Messrs. Jennings, veterinary surgeons of the department, give it as their opinion that he will have to be shot. The horse cost $250 a few weeks ago.

One day last week a horse belonging to one of the South Side companies was lamed, but will soon recover.

Missing Man Turned Up.

D. L. Kirkas *alias* Yocum, hailing from Steubenville, who was discovered drunk, on Second avenue with a babe in his arms a few days ago and who afterwards disappeared, has turned up. He presented himself at the Mayor's office on Saturday afternoon and explained that he had been arrested and committed to jail for twenty-four hours. He expressed regrets at his behavior, and having recovered his babe from the lady who was kindly caring for it, left for home. His wife, who, meantime had been heard from was notified.

No information of the unknown man who drowned himself in the Allegheny has been obtained.

Personal.

J. Thomas Murray, D.D., editor of the "Methodist Protestant," Baltimore, and brother of Dr. Murray, pastor of the First Methodist church, Fifth avenue, preached to a large congregation at that church yesterday morning. His sermon—on the unity of the Christian family and of the honors of the cross—was one of profound thought and tender appeal. It was most appropriate to the sad occasion which brought him to our city, to attend the funeral of his brother's wife on Friday last. Dr. J. T. Murray, of Baltimore, has just been appointed pastor of the Methodist Protestant church, at Newark, New Jersey, an important charge, and will soon remove to his new work. He has made many friends in this city by his sermons and intercourse of the last few days.

The New Allegheny Water Works Engine.

The new Lowry engine just completed for the Allegheny Water Works was tested on Saturday last, for the first time, and found to work well. The engine is calculated to make ten revolutions per minute, and to raise 15,000,000 gallons of water in twenty-four hours, but Superintendent Paul thinks it capable of working from twelve to fourteen revolutions per minute, and elevate about 20,000,000 gallons per day. This engine has the "quadrant" motion, and is precisely similar to those now being constructed by Hartupee & Co. for the new water works of Pittsburgh.

The Nation Trust Company Depositors.

The Finance Committee have under consideration the request of the depositors of the Nation Trust Company to allow them to have the first instalment of money paid into the hands of the Receiver of the Bank in pro rata shares. There being some doubt about the legality of the waiver by the city the following was adopted:

Resolved, That the City Controller at the next meeting of this committee, furnish a statement of the present position of the business between the city and Nation Trust Company, and also that the City Attorney furnish his opinion in writing as to what effect the giving the depositors the preference would have on the rights of the city.

Rev. A. B. Leonard at Smithfield M. E. Church.

Rev. A. B. Leonard, formerly pastor of Smithfield M. E. church, but now of Cincinnati, preached twice yesterday to his old congregation. At both services there were immense crowds in attendance, especially in the evening, when not an inch of room was to spare and hundreds were turned away. The subject for the evening's discourse was the women's temperance movement, and for over an hour the reverend gentleman held the closest attention of his great audience. We regret that we have not room for even a synopsis of it.

We understand that Rev. Leonard will lecture tomorrow (Tuesday) evening in the Butler street M. E. church.

PUBLIC AMUSEMENTS.

Pittsburgh Opera House.

The smoke of dreadful battle has cleared away at the Opera House, and this week Miss Annie Firmin and Mr. John Jack hold the boards. These favorites will appear in the "New Magdalen," which is an adaptation of Wilkie Collins' novel of that name. Miss Firmin takes the character of "Mercy Merrick" and Mr. Jack, that of "Julian Grey." We hope to see the old audiences in attendance again.

Academy of Music.

The Carncross & Dixey minstrel organization will begin to-night the fourth and last week of their season here, at the Academy of Music. Their success thus far has been most flattering, the attendance having been large at every entertainment, standing room being at a premium on several occasions. Their programme for the present week is new and good. In the first part Mr. Carncross will sing one of his best ballads, and a fusilade of pungent jokes will be kept up. In the second part there will be a number of burlesques, extravaganzas, etc., including the "Modoc Indian," "Two Dromios," "Coal Heavers' Strike," "Schneider's Courtship," "Haunted House," &c., &c. On Friday evening Mr. E. F. Dixey will have his farewell benefit.

Italian Opera—Ilma Di Murska.

M'lle Ilma Di Murska and her opera troupe will give three performances at Library Hall, commencing on Monday evening next. The operas of "Lucia di Lammermoor," "Faust" and "Martha" will be presented, with Di Murska in the leading role in the first and last named, and M'lle E. Sorel, the Mexican *prima donna*, in that in "Faust." The management announce popular prices for season subscriptions, being four dollars in the balcony, and five dollars in the parquet and parquet circle. The sale of subscription seats will begin at H. Kleber & Bro.'s, 122 Wood street, on Wednesday morning, and the sale for single nights on Thursday morning.

Trimble's Varieties Theater.

Among the new stars announced to appear at Trimble's Varieties Theater this evening, are Mr. Harry Kernell, Miss Lulu Delmay, Miss Lizzie Stemple, Sig. Ferranti, and Master J. Kernell. Charlie Howard and many other favorites remain. A good feature this week will be Howard's popular sensational drama, entitled, "After the War, or the Old Plantation," introducing all the members of the dramatic company. The variety olio will be up to the mark.

Aims' American Theater.

Mr. Fred Aims, the energetic and popular manager of the American, has hit the nail squarely on the head by reducing the general price of admission to twenty-five cents. He will, however, keep his company full of the best performers attainable. Miss Lisa Weber's burlesque troupe will stay another week, producing to-night "Black-Eyed Susan." A number of talented specialists will make their first appearance to-night, among them Harry Luande, the boneless man, and Annie and Andy Hughes. Valentine Love's sensational drama, "Life for Life" will be given to-night.

Masonic Hall.

The first concert by the band of the Eleventh Prussian Pioneer Battalion, from Mainz on the Rhine, will be given at Masonic Hall this evening. The band is said to be one of the best in Germany. Seats may be secured during the day at the hall.

Personal.

Mr. Palmer, of the firm of Jarrett & Palmer, of "Black Crook" fame, was in the city yesterday, en route to Chicago. Messrs. J. & P. are now the lessees of Booth's theater, New York.

The Conservatory Matinee.

The third grand matinee by the members of the American Conservatory of Music, on Saturday, was the occasion of an assemblage the like of which is seldom seen here. Library Hall was literally packed, even the lobbies being crowded and the stairways filled by enthusiastic listeners. The character of the audience was a gratifying index of the musical taste of this city and vicinity; while to the officers of the Conservatory it was an indorsement which will go far towards compensating them for the labor necessary to the accomplishment of such results.

For the music we have no harsh criticism. Some of it was fully up to the standard of the best professional endeavor, and all of it was thoroughly enjoyable. The selections were largely from the German, but of sufficient variety to avoid anything like monotony. The performers who attracted most attention were Madam Loheyde, Prof. Zitterbart and Mr. Louis J. Brecht. It were not saying too much to attribute the success of the afternoon to these three favorites. Madam Loheyde was in excellent voice, and, of course, sang charmingly. A singer of less equanimity would have been "put out" by such an *obligato* as that which accompanied the beautiful song by Abt, but the Madame either was not annoyed by it, or succeeded in doing her part in spite of it. The recitative, an aria from Fidelio gave Mrs. Loheyde an opportunity, which was made the most of, to prove the flexibility, power and sweetness of her voice. Prof. Zitterbart played the concerto in three movements with exceeding grace and finish, and his trio in F will do much to establish his reputation as a composer. Mr. Brecht, with a baritone voice of considerable cultivation, sang his solo and duet with much satisfaction to an attentive audience.

On the whole, we think the third to have been the best of the Conservatory matinees; and it is with unfeigned pleasure that we record the progress and success of an institution which is likely to take a prominent part in shaping home taste and educating home talent of the musical kind.

AQUATICS.

Scharff Challenges Brown and Ten Eyck.

William Scharff, the champion oarsmen of Pittsburgh, has addressed the following communication to the New York sporting journal named, which explains itself:

PITTSBURGH, March 21, 1874.

EDITOR CLIPPER:—I hereby challenge George Brown, of Halifax, Nova Scotia, to row me a five-mile scull race for two thousand dollars a side, the race to take place in the United States of America. I will meet him half way from home to home. I also challenge James TenEyck, of Peekskill, N. Y., to row me for from five hundred to one thousand dollars a side, and will give or take reasonable expenses. To show that I mean business, please find enclosed one hundred dollars as a forfeit.

WM. SCHARFF,
McKee Barge Club.

THE WATER COMMISSION.

WAS IT A LEGAL BODY?

THE SMITH PIPE CONTRACT.

A Question of Its Validity Raised—A Bill in Equity Proposed—Interesting Opinion by George P. Hamilton, Esq.

At a meeting of the Water Committee held on Saturday evening and reported elsewhere Mr. McCarthy from the sub-committee appointed to inquire into the legality of the contract for pipes made by the late Water Commission, presented the following interesting opinion:

OPINION OF GEORGE P. HAMILTON, ESQ.

GENTLEMEN OF THE WATER COMMITTEE:—In compliance with your request I have carefully inquired into and considered the question of the legality of the late Water Commission, and also the engagement made by it on behalf of the city with Mr. William Smith, of the 3d of January, 1873, for furnishing pipes for the Water Works, and beg leave to submit the following report:

The Water Commission having been recently abolished after a brief but inglorious existence by repealing the ordinance creating it, the question as to its validity would have no practical significance but for its bearing on certain acts of the commission, amongst which and prominent on account of its great magnitude is the engagement referred to with Mr. Smith.

DOUBTFUL FROM THE BEGINNING.

The history of this ordinance would indicate that from the beginning it was regarded as the exercise of a doubtful power. I find, in looking over the proceedings of Councils while it was there pending, that doubt in respect to their powers in the premises were freely and earnestly expressed by members, some of whom were legal gentlemen of no mean standing in their profession. I also learned, from the same source, that Councils, sympathising with these doubts, took the opinion of the then Solicitor of the city, in which he asserted their power under the charter of the city to enact the ordinance. I have carefully read that opinion, and it strikes me that the fundamental error in it is assuming that the Councils are a legislative body, possessing inherent powers of legislation. In the case of the Commonwealth vs. Allen, 20 P. F. Smith 465, Chief Justice Agnew, in speaking of the difference between a Legislature and the Councils of a city, said: "Their essential relations are wholly different. The Councils are in no proper sense a Legislature. They do not make laws, but ordinances; nor are the members legislators, with the constitutional privileges and immunities of legislators. The Councils owe their existence, their rule of action, their privileges and immunities, solely to the law, which stands behind and above them; and their ordinances have their binding force, not as laws, but as municipal regulations only by virtue of the law which infuses them with vigor." The powers of municipal corporations and the limitations on them are concisely and clearly expressed in Dillon on Municipal Corporation; vol. 1, sec. 55: "First—Those granted in express words. Second—Those necessarily or fairly implied in or incident to the powers expressly granted. Third—Those essential to the declared objects and purposes of the corporation—not simply convenient but indispensable. Any fair, reasonable doubt concerning the exercise of the power is resolved by the courts against the corporation and the power is denied. Of every municipal corporation the charter or statute by which it is created is its organic law. Neither the corporation or its officers can do any act, or make any contract, or incur any liability not authorized thereby. All acts beyond the scope of the powers granted are void."

THE POWER TO CREATE THE COMMISSION.

It is also an undoubted proposition of law that the governing body of a municipal corporation "has no power to make contracts or pass ordinances or by-laws which cede away, control or embarrass their functions, or which disable them from performing their public duties." They can do no act which would fetter their powers of doing their duty. The reason for this is that the powers and privileges conferred upon the governing body are trusts to be exercised by it for the good of the inhabitants of the municipality. These principles are of the greatest importance and of a fundamental nature. If they required any vindication, it is most abundantly furnished in the recent history of our own city. This brings up directly the consideration of the validity of the ordinance creating the Water Commission. The corporation has undoubtedly the power to construct water works for the use of the city. It is not only granted in express terms by the act of 1867, but is involved in the general powers conferred upon the Councils to make and ordain ordinances and regulations necessary for the government and welfare of the city, and is coeval with its earliest existence. That act, therefore, so far as the power to construct water works is concerned, confers no new or original power, nor does it prescribe the mode or manner by which it shall be exercised.

THE METHOD OF EXECUTION.

The existence of the power being conceded the only question is, was the mode of execution adopted by the Councils authorized by the charter? If not, then it was nugatory and not binding on the city. The mode of operation devised in the case was an organized body, having a president, a secretary and other officers, called a Commission; but, as there is little in a name beyond the circumstance of identity, the constitution and power of the body must be looked into in order to determine its true character. The governing body of a municipality, in the nature of things, must employ subordinate agencies in the execution of their functions; but these agencies must be such as the law of its being authorizes, either by express terms, or by reasonable implication—not merely such as are convenient but are necessary. Their powers are both deliberate and administrative; the former cannot be delegated—the latter may be, and most generally are, but they can only be devolved upon legally appointed officers of the corporation, or members of the governing body, and never upon strangers; with this exception, however, where the duties to be performed are not purely or strictly of a municipal character, but merely of a ministerial nature, they may be conferred temporarily upon strangers as special agents, clothed with limited specific powers. The power to construct water works for the benefit of the inhabitants is strictly of a municipal character, which, in the absence of any special directions in the charter as to the mode or manner of exercising it, must be exercised by the Councils in the ordinary way, regard being had, of course, to the nature of the subject. Not only the powers must be such as may be delegated, but the instruments employed must also be such as the Councils are authorized to employ; and must always be subject to their direct supervision and control. Now let us see how far the ordinance creating the Water Commission will stand the test of these principles.

THE TEST OF THE ORDINANCE.

By section one it is provided that the Commission shall consist of five citizens and freeholders, two to be taken from Councils—one from the Select and one from the Common Council—and is silent as to the quarter from whence the remaining three shall come; but the fair inference would be that they may be taken either from the Councils or from the body of citizens or from both, and I have no doubt such was the meaning intended. It will be seen at a glance that the constitution of the Commission is fatal to the idea of it being in fact or by legal construction a committee of Councils, or a constituent part of the governing body of the corporation; and is equally fatal to the idea advanced by the City Solicitor in his opinion that it is an agency or a collection of agents. It opens the door to the admission of strangers to the Commission, and closes it against the members of Councils themselves, who are not freeholders. The only qualifications required by the charter for Councilmen are they shall be citizens and residents of the ward, and qualified voters therein at the time of their election. Where, then, do Councils get the power of annexing to the office of Councilman a qualification which the law does not require, but by necessary implication forbids? Moreover, where do they get the power of disabling their own members from exercising powers and performing duties which their charter confers upon them and annexes to the office? If they had the power to exclude any of themselves from this commission for want of a freehold qualification, they have by the same taken the like power to exclude them from committees or any other position in the Councils.

MINORITY RULE.

It is further provided by the same section that the Commissioners shall hold their offices for the whole period for which they were elected, unless sooner removed by a two-thirds vote of Councils in joint session. They are elected to the commission on the principle of the majority rule, and are kept in office on the minority principle of government. In this country municipal bodies exercise their powers on the principle of the common law of the right of the majority to govern, unless otherwise specially provided by their charter. The only exception to this principle in the charter of Pittsburgh is contained in the 26th section of the act of April 26, 1867, which provides that any members of Council may be removed or expelled by a two-thirds vote of the members of the body to which he belongs; and that any officers elected by the voters of the city, or of any ward or district, may be removed by a concurrent vote of all the members in each council. I know of no other exception in the charter to the great American rule of government by majorities. These objections, the admission of strangers to, and the exclusion of members of Councils for want of a freehold qualification from the Commission, and the limitation of the power of removal to a concurrent two-thirds vote, are fundamental and therefore fatal to the validity of the whole ordinance. If the instrument be illegal it is immaterial what powers are conferred upon it since an illegal body is incapable of receiving or exercising any powers whatsoever they may be.

TRANSGRESSION OF CHARTER PROVISIONS.

The ordinance in other respects is a transgression of provisions of the charter. By the eleventh section of the ordinance the Commissioners are authorized to sell the water bonds and to receive the proceeds, which they are required to pay to the City Treasurer. In this respect they are *quasi* fiscal agents of the corporation. By section thirty-first of the charter the City Controller is invested with the supervision and control of all the fiscal affairs of the city, and must therefore be regarded as its true fiscal agent. By section thirty-two of the charter the City Treasurer shall receive and keep all moneys accruing to the corporation. Both these officers are elected by the citizens, and are required to give fidelity bonds. The Commissioners, although authorized to receive and permitted to retain in their hands for a period not exceeding ten days, millions of money, never gave—and were not required to give—any security. It is too plain that the powers conferred upon the Commissioners in these respects are in conflict with the powers and duties imposed upon the Controller and Treasurer respectively. The general powers conferred upon the Commission in respect to devising plans for the water works, the appointment of officers, fixing of salaries, and making contracts, are such as the Councils could not delegate to an outside and independent organization. In brief, the Councils by that ordinance ceded away powers which they could not part with, impaired their control over and embarrassed their functions in respect to the most important municipal transactions which the city had ever undertaken.

CONCERNING THE PIPE CONTRACT.

Now, concerning the engagements made by the Commissioners with Mr. William Smith. I would like to sustain this engagement, but I cannot do it without disregarding principles lying at the foundation of municipal governments, and essential to the welfare of their inhabitants. By section twenty-seven of the charter contracts making the corporation liable for the payment of money must be authorized by an ordinance or resolution of Councils, passed in the mode therein specially provided. This necessarily implies a valid ordinance or resolution. The ordinance creating the Commission and authorizing it to contract, being invalid, is the same as no ordinance at all. The law is well settled that where municipal corporations are authorized to contract, and a particular mode of executing the power is prescribed, it is exclusive and must be pursued. This contract was within the scope of the powers of Councils, and if it had been made in pursuance of an ordinance or resolution passed in the appropriate way would be clearly binding on the city. For that reason I consider that Mr. Smith is entitled to receive from the city all that he has fairly earned under the contract, to be measured, not by the instrument, but by the actual value of the work done and materials furnished in pursuance of it. This would be no more than natural justice, and from justice the law implies a promise. The law always intends justice, and will always administer it where it can be done without overturning general rules or principles of public policy. But there is, if I am correctly informed as to facts, a more fatal objection to this contract.

A BILL IN EQUITY ADVISED.

When it was entered into Roland Smith, son of William, was a member of City Councils, and has continued ever since to be a member. Also, at that time father and son were partners, carrying on in their joint names the business of founding and casting metals at the works where the pipes for this water works have all been made. I have also been informed, but I cannot vouch for the accuracy of the information, that the credit of the firm has been pledged for the very iron that went into these pipes. If these facts are true the contract in question is obnoxious to the provisions of the act of 31st of March, 1860, Purdon, vol. 1, page 234, and is therefore absolutely void, and Mr. Smith would not be entitled to recover even his earnings under it. By section sixty-six of that act, members of any corporation or public institution are forbidden from having any interest in any contract for the sale or furnishing of any supplies or materials to or for the use of such corporation, municipality or public institution. It forbids any man from being at the same time Councilman and Contractor. By the sixty-seventh section of the same act the contract is declared void, and the contractor disabled from recovering anything under it. If Roland Smith was directly interested in this contract at its inception, or became interested in it in the progress of its execution, it falls within the condemnation of the statute. The circumstance of the contract being in the name of William Smith alone will not preclude inquiry as to the real parties to it. If the contract be void because of its being in conflict with this statute, the councils can not confirm it. The law strikes down such a contract without regard to whether it is fraudulent in fact or not, on the ground of public policy. I would not advise the Councils to attempt summarily to declare themselves off from the contract, but would suggest as the more prudent course the filing of a bill in equity to have it set aside.

GEORGE P. HAMILTON.

NO MORE DEATH.

Sermon by Alexander Clark, Editor "Methodist Recorder," at the First Methodist Church, Fifth Avenue, Sabbath Evening, March 22, 1874.

"Neither can they die any more."—Luke xx. 36.

This is the statement of Christ, the Lord, in speaking of the children of the resurrection. He says they are as the angels—that they are the sons of God—that they can die no more. The thought outranges experience or philosophy. And yet Jesus who is the resurrection and the life, pronounces the words as a fact for our faith.

When winter is over and gone, and the time of the singing of birds is come, when the grass is beginning to spring forth and the flowers are soon to appear—when everything seems to have a pulse, a breath and a voice, we are apt to forget that the summer will begin so soon to wither all this tender beauty, and that autumn will chill and despoil what spring brings to our eyes and souls in nature; and that another winter waits with shroud and silence for all this outward, coming life.

But, as sure as there is change in the grass and leaves and flowers, so is there change in these bodies of clay. As the growing grain, which so soon ripens and is reaped, so our terrestrial forms, grown up from the dust in the dust, shall be leveled and buried again. Death comes to us as a light wind, wandering through groves of bloom, detaching the delicate blossoms from the tree; comes to us as a sweeping blast, crashing the tree to the earth.

"Leaves have their time to fall,
And flowers to wither at the north wind's breath,
And stars to set—but all,
Thou hast all seasons for thine own, O Death!"

Whatever of promise and bounty we see, yet this is a dying world. Immortality has no place under the circuit of the sun. That which is deathless and ever blooming is far beyond these hills. Mortality is here. Immortality is yonder. Corruption is now; incorruption is by-and-by and forever!

"Neither can they die any more," is not spoken of flowers, or leaves, or grain, or trees, or present forms of men. For these all die. It is the divine prediction of something future. It compasses an eternal fact, and brings it to the soul.

Every moment some child of Adam hurries away from earth The Eden gate which opened outward into tears and toils and homelessness, has never yet been closed. The wages of sin is the whole world's currency. Each swing of the pendulum is the seat setting of some death-warrant. Human beings die, in number beyond the tickings of the clock, by day and night, on and on, the years and centuries through. Going—dying; dead and gone! This is the record of the swinging pendulum. Summer and winter, there and here; of old and now; as Time's vibrations mark the nearing judgment and eternity—it is death, death, one by one, from first to last—every moment another death—somewhere a hurried, gasping, closing breath; father, mother, sister, brother, husband, wife, or darling child! Even in this early spring Sabbath, only put your ear to the ground, and you might hear from every direction the measured step of men who carry a corpse to its burial. The gate through which Adam and Eve were driven for disobedience, has neither locks, nor bolts, nor bars.

Disease enters the securest home as a thief in the dark, and brings out the best treasure of all. The parsonage and the prison are alike exposed. The pale, cold faces of rich and poor are the same in the coffin. Tears have no sects or schools. There is unity in grief and in the grave. Who can stay the strong arm of death? Who can forbid his touch upon a nearest and dearest friend? When sickness comes, you can not turn away and say, "Thou shalt not enter." When paralysis crosses your threshold and seizes you by the arm, of what avail to say, "Unwelcome intruder, stand off?" Can you say to Pain, "Thou shalt not come nigh me or mine." Can you face Death, and defy his darts? Whatever your courage, your position, your influence, your choice, you shall one day be thrown prostrate and overcome and put to silence in the dust.

But when Death does come, and when the household is broken and hearts are broken, what comfort there is in the sympathy of Christian souls! This congregation has such tender ministers of consolation, and they have sweetly ministered again to him who has faithfully ministered to them. The Gospel of peace preached from this pulpit has often returned its smiles and warm hand pressures and prayers with full answers of benediction for him who has spoken. It is so now, Heaven with its one more dweller who was so lately with us here, will have still richer grace in response to every cry of faith. Oh how many fond souls, loving us yet, have ascended from these courts to God's presence. We miss their familiar faces; we hear their voices no more; but their influence can never die. Their memory shall never fade away.

How willingly, if you could, would you have lighted up that dim eye which so kindly beamed upon you; recolored that faded cheek; warmed up that icy hand! How willingly, if you could, would you have bidden that sealed lip open, that stiffened tongue speak once more the words of welcoming affection? But where is the friend, or the teacher, the physician or the minister who can enter the death chamber and pronounce the Talitha Cumi of resurrection? Where is the mighty one among us now who can halt the funeral procession, look down upon the pulseless clay and say "Arise?"

The voice of Death sounds everywhere abroad; but the Word of Life is only in the Gospel. "The wages of sin is death;" but Jesus Christ is the Resurrection and the Life. Death springs from the ground and claims the universal race, but Life stoops from the skies and leads captivity captive. "Death is swallowed up in victory." And this is victory—even our faith! Each season speaks of death; the drooping spring blossom, the scorched leaf of summer, the ripe sheaf and the fallen fruit of autumn, the bear, drear ground and frozen snow of winter—all tell us of death. Storms and shadows; the lightning that scars and burns; the flood that drowns and devastates; the cold sea wave dampening the shore; ebbing tides and crumbling rocks; uptorn trees and garnered harvests—all are messengers to us of death. The sullen, sceptered monarch reigns over earth and sea. He cuts his way into every city, into every island, into every community, into every home. In almost every family a vacant chair, an empty cradle! In every garden a faded rose; in every forest a fallen tree; on every tree a shattered bough; on every bough a withered leaf. In all the old tunes we sing there are rests and silences; in every harp we take up there is a broken string.

Just west of San Francisco, toward the sea, is Lone Mountain Cemetery—a rounded hill, covered with evergreens and marble. The winds from the ocean blow among the quivering leaves, and make sad music, as if invisible choirs chanted requiems for the dead. The sun sinks beyond the farthest circle of graves, and the darkness creeps up from the land and the sea, and the white marble and the bright evergreen are alike concealed in the midnight. But soon the East is kindled by the sunrise, and the new day smiles all abroad. There is light once more, but no life. By and by our Son of Righteousness shall arise with healing in his wings, and all that are in their graves shall come forth. There shall be an eternal morning.

But hear again, "The second Adam is a quickening spirit." Jesus Christ who tasted death for every man is the conqueror of death! The grave is but the slumber ground for waking into glory. Death is but a sleep, from which the sleeper shall awaken in the morning. The sunset becomes the sure sunrise, eastward and forever! The truth of the resurrection is here, and it shall burst in music upon the sleeping saints of God. Now we must die. But for a saint to die is eternal gain. The complete destruction of death is at hand. The mighty God, who holds all worlds in their places, shall redeem His people from the grave's dominion. He is able. He has promised. And it shall be, amen and amen! The time for the unlocking of sepulchers—for the rolling away of the great stone—is coming. It is a divine fact wrought into this world's grandest biography already. For now is Christ risen.

We are started in a pathway that leads through the grave's dark portals to light and immortality, to thrones and principalities and powers. Though we die, we shall live again. Though we have toil and trouble for a while, we shall be kings and priests unto God forever. Death is here, to be sure, greedy for us, grasping after us; but, brethren, these blessed spirit wings! They shall bear us to life up yonder, and we shall live forever more. There shall be no more crying, nor any more pain, nor any more death. Pilgrims and strangers here, but yonder friends and companions with Jesus. That which is sown in weakness shall be raised in power.

Man was not made to die, but live. God does not love death, nor does He desire this gloomy reign of death perpetuated. This desolation and ruin in the great temple of humanity are the results of sin. Justice from the beginning of transgression demands the execution of the sentence, "In the day thou eatest thereof, thou shalt surely die." This world was made with a garden and no sepulcher. But blessed be God; in a New Testament garden, there was a new sepulcher! These eyes were not made to weep, but to sparkle with gladness. Do your lips ever murmer? They were formed to speak praise. Do you get sick? you were made to be healthful. Do you die? You were made to live. And these consequences of sin, the divine Saviour will utterly overcome, so that you cannot die. The day of Christs final victory is coming nearer and nearer every hour. "I will ransom from the power of the grave; I will redeem from the power of the grave; I will redeem from death; O grave, I will be thy destruction!" * * *

This text has precious meaning to us to-night, if we believe. There is for us a better life and a better time. Like the cadence of an angel song and yet with the power of the omnipotent comes the thought of our departed loved ones, "Neither can they die any more." We look up, march forward and take strength. The heart of mercy bounds with the victor thrill of the resurrection. The arm that broke the grave's bars down is still outstretched to conquer for all the Saints a full salvation. The death reign shall be ended. Satan shall be bound. Our faith shall overcome the world and have the victory. Notice: It is not, "Neither shall," or "Neither May," but neither can they die any more." Death is now the law. Then it will be an absolute impossibility. Blessed home! Blessed life! Resurrection is only the lowest round of this ladder whose foot is planted by the open grave and whose top rests upon the throne. Resurrection, ascension, and eternal glory! New Jerusalem shall never crumble down. The white robes shall never need cleansing or renewal. The glass through which we now see darkly shall be thrown aside, and we shall behold Jesus face to face and be like Him.

There we shall sing the song of Moses and the Lamb, with Moses in the choir and the Lamb in open vision. And the full chorus of the song shall be,

"We hunger no more,
Nor thirst any more;
And there shall be no more pain,
Neither sorrow, nor crying,
Nor any more death."

May the Spirit teach us the truth which underlies our own poor broken words, and reaches far beyond our highest thought. And may every sorrowful soul be comforted by the revelations already made, and by the grander revelations which are to come.

SAD ACCIDENT.

A School Boy Killed—Inquest.

Coroner McCallin, on Saturday, held an inquest on the body of a little school boy named Joseph Clinton, seven years of age, who was struck by a train at Hites' Station, on the West Penn Road. The boy was walking the track on his return home from school, and had nearly reached his destination. A gravel train came along at a high rate of speed, and before the little fellow was aware of it the engine struck and threw him a considerable distance. Having suffered the fracture of his skull, and also internal injuries, nothing could save him. He died the same evening.

The jury rendered a verdict in accordance with the facts of this sad case, and further they added a recommendation to the effect that more care should be exercised by train employees in the speed of trains at crossings.

In this particular case the engineer and fireman were exonerated from blame.

Heavy Forgings.

The "Iron World" says: The iron workers of Pittsburgh will have to look to their laurels. Messrs. Lazell, Perkins & Co., of Bridgewater, Massachusetts, are now making three enormous forgings for the Pittsburgh water works—a shaft and two cranks. The shaft is twenty-four feet six inches long, twenty-eight inches diameter, and weighs, finished, 59,280 pounds. The cranks are seven feet between centers. The large hubs are fifty-two inches diameter and twenty-four inches thick; the small hubs twenty-eight inches diameter and twenty inches thick. They weigh fifteen tons each. It took eleven and a half days to forge each crank, with a force of twenty-four men. The amount of coal consumed was 185,794 pounds, and the amount of iron 46,500 pounds. The forging was performed under a twelve ton Nasmyth hammer, with eleven feet stroke. These are among the largest pieces of wrought iron ever forged, and are to be finished complete by Messrs. Lazell, Perkins & Co., placed on the cars at Bridgewater and transported without change to Pittsburgh. In August, 1872, the same establishment forged two propeller shafts for the steamers Japan and China, 78,520 pounds, and 67,400 pounds, respectively. We believe that no other establishment in the United States has machinery for forging such immense masses of iron.

ANNIVERSARY MEETING

Ladies' Home Missionary Society.

Proceedings of the Meeting—Reports of the Corresponding Secretary, Bible Reader and Treasurer.

The Ladies Home Missionary Society of the Methodist Episcopal churches of Pittsburgh and Allegheny cities held its ninth anniversary meeting at Chirst's M. E. church, corner of Penn avenue and Eighth street. A large number of persons interested in the Home Mission work were present.

The meeting was appropriately opened by singing and prayer, after which Mr. Joseph Horne announced that the reports of the officers would be read. The City Missionary, he said, was absent from the city, attending the Blairsville Conference, and as he had not presented his report to the meeting, the audience would be deprived of the pleasure of hearing it read. A young man in the audience then read the

CORRESPONDING SECRETARY'S REPORT.

Some years ago a few Christian men awakened to the consciousness that the use of their talents was not meeting the approval of their Master, and looking around for means of increase, the great necessity of home mission work attracted their attention. Quick to recognize duty and eager to make known the "way of salvation," a missionary was appointed and for two years labored successfully. The increasing magnitude of the work demanded additional helpers. Woman, with her patient sympathy and self sacrificing devotion, could best understand and relieve the miseries of humanity, and into her hands was given this blessed work. A society was formed. The Ladies' Home Mission of the Methodist Episcopal Church, having for its object the spiritual and physical relief of the destitute.

For nine years this society has been in operation, overcoming discouragement triumphing over its weakness. The work has steadily gone on, and now we feel the Home Mission has become a permanent power in the church. In Centennary church, Wood's Run, and Thirty-third street, in hundreds of men, women and children, taught of God and ministered unto, we recognize, not our own monument, but the blessing and presence of Him whose glory we seek.

The past year has been even more successful than former ones. Our work has been enlarged and the demands upon the Treasury satisfied.

The Sunday School branch of our work is prosperous. As scholars are removed by the various causes that influence mission districts, new ones take their places, and the influence for good is thus constantly extending, and not until time shall be no more can the faithful teachers know the number of souls saved through their instrumentality. Our desire is, not only to teach "Christ and Him crucified," but to train the children to become useful members of society. Accordingly, during this year, sewing or industrial schools have been established at three of our mission points. They are open every Saturday afternoon from October to April. The children are taught to sew, and with religious instruction the exercises are so varied and attractive that each school, opening with not a dozen scholars, has been weekly increasing its numbers. Bradley chapel is under the control of Miss Hunnings and Mrs. W. Dravo, and has sixty scholars. Green street, under the care of Mrs. Rainor and Miss L. Horner, has fifty, and Thirty-third street, with Mrs. Shutterly as its superintendent, has seventy scholars.

It is to be regretted that not one of the schools has a sufficient force of teachers. The classes are over-crowded, but through the devoted efforts of the ladies directly engaged, more than six hundred garments have been made. Surely there are young ladies in localities near these schools, who have the leisure and the inclination to teach neglected girls in woman's own peculiar province, the use of the needle.

The Dorcas Society, in its usual winter work, had large demands. The late financial depression, that was felt even by those most favored of fortune, caused unusual suffering among the poor. More than three hundred articles of clothing have been distributed by the managers and Bible reader. It is necessary, to guard against imposition, that applicants should be visited before relief is given. Two of the managers, Mrs. Hill and Mrs. Fleming, have been especially active in visitation. Our Bible Reader—Miss Elliott—has effectually satisfied the want of systematic visiting that has been felt for a long time in the society. Many sad hearts have been brightened by her words of cheer and comfort; the wandering have been recalled by Christian fellowship, and sin-laden souls have realized a Father's forgiveness as they have listened to the wonderful words of love uttered by the Saviour of the world. Miss Elliott has made 2,446 visits, distributed 7,994 tracts and papers, and has given temporal relief as often as possible.

Our missionary, Rev. J. C. High, has been zealous in his efforts to spread "the glad tidings" of love and salvation. Meetings have been held at four different places, and we are under many obligations to those local preachers who have assisted Mr. High.

Thanks are due Mrs. Shea and Mrs. Vankirk, for entertainments given, the results of which added very considerably to the treasury. While acknowledging the generosity of our friends, we make an appeal for increased contributions during the coming year. Many opportunities for doing good are lost, from the fact that hunger and cold close the heart to religious impressions. When God's natural gifts to man are given to those suffering for them, the great gift of His Son is more easily comprehended. More especially would we ask help for Green street. This is one of our most promising mission points, but there is a debt of $1,700 upon the building. The officers and teachers have been most generous in their endeavors to relieve the debt, but we fear the work will be retarded unless a special effort is made by the society to remove the embarrassment.

Our report would be incomplete without a tribute of the memory of Mrs. McClintock, an efficient manager who died in the early part of the year. We miss her sympathetic face and wise counsels, but, a pure Christian she has gone "to be with Christ which is far better." In this report it is impossible to give all the details of a Society whose work is so diffusive. It must be apparent to all that each year opens new avenues of Christian labor. Many more hands and hearts are needed, those consecrated to Christ's service, and willing to minister unto His "little ones" conscious that in so doing they are serving Him.

A spirit of religious awakening is abroad. O women of Methodism let us be up and doing that we may not miss the pentecostal shower, but when the Master comes may be able "to render unto Him for all His gifts His own with usury."

MARY S. MCKEE,
Corresponding Secretary.

REPORT OF THE BIBLE READER.

Miss M. A. Elliott, the Bible Reader for the Society, reported that she had visited 2,446 families, to 781 of which she read the Scriptures, and distributed 4,781 tracts, 724 religious and temperance papers, 2,289 children's papers, twelve bibles and nine testaments. Forty-nine scholars were brought into the Sabbath school through her labors. To the relief of the poor, she has distributed 130 pieces of clothing and 125 yards of calico and flannels. Miss Elliott reported two instances of the severest sufferings that were endured by some of the poor. These are common cases, she says.

TREASURER'S REPORT.

The books of the Treasurer make the following record of the finances of the society for the year ending March, 1874:

Receipts	$2,298 95
Disbursements	2,203 35
Balance	$95 60

DORCAS FUND.

Receipts	$245 91
Disbursements	231 59
Balance	$24 32

The "Dorcas fund" is a separate account, and the money received for it can only be expended in the direct relief of the destitute. The balance remaining in the fund, therefore, cannot be credited to the regular Society's account.

JENNIE HORNER, Treasurer.

After the reports were read the choir very beautifully rendered "Take the name of Jesus with you," and earnest Christian addresses were delivered by the Rev. Dr. George, Loomis President of Allegheny College, and the Rev. Dr. L. Dashiell, of New York. Both exhortations were full of sound Christian instruction, and were listened to with the strictest attention.

THE BOARD OF REVISION.

Sixth Ward Appeals Heard.

The Board of Revision of city valuations met on Saturday morning, Mr. McElroy in the chair.

Mr. Lewis submitted the schedule of valuations in the Seventeenth ward, which was read and received by the Board.

The Board then proceeded to hear appeals from the assessments in the Sixth ward.

Appeal of Amos Asper, house and lot at Chestnut and Linden streets; assessed valuation, $2,100; owner's valuation $900. The appellant set forth in his affidavit that the assessments for grading and paving are more than the property is worth. It is assessed at $1,200 for street opening, and he offers it for sale at $900, and will be obliged to any person who will take it off his hands at that price. Reduced to $1,500.

Appeal of John M. Kennedy, lots on Bluff street. Assessed valuation, $7,770; value reduced to $5,500.

Appeal of Wm. Ward, house and lot on Fifth avenue. Assessed value, $29,750; owner's valuation, $27,000. The appellant stated that he bought the property at Sheriff's sale two years ago, at the price given, and he thought that was all the property was worth.

On motion of Mr. Drum, the appeal was dismissed.

Appeal of J. & J. B. Mulholland, houses and lots on Old and Fifth avenues. Assessed valuations, $10,300; owner's valuation, $9,900. Reduction was made in the value of the houses from $6,500 to $4,800.

Mr. Swift offered the following resolution:

Resolved, That this Board entertain no appeal except it be regularly entered and probated before some one having authority to administer an oath, and that the party appealing be present in person before the Board or represented by some one not a member of this Board.

After some discussion the resolution was laid on the table by a vote of sixteen yeas to seven nays.

Mr. Swift then offered a resolution that the Board finally adjourn on the 18th of April.

The resolution was laid on the table.

The assessments made in the Sixth ward were finally approved.

Mr. Lewis offered a motion, which was adopted, that hereafter the Secretary, in his notices, will announce that appeals from two wards will be heard each day.

At this point Mr. Bidwell asked and obtained leave to make a statement. He asked to have the valuation on his establishment on Fayette street and Garrison alley reduced from $44,500 to $30,000.

There was a manifest indisposition on the part of the members to re open the Fourth ward, and consequently the gentleman was referred to Councils for redress.

Just as the Board was about to adjourn, John Spencer, of the Sixth ward, desired to appeal from the assessment on three two-story bricks and one two-story frame house and lots on Gibbon street. The assessment was $7,025. The valuation on the houses was reduced from $3,800 to $2,800. Mr. Spencer said he was willing to sell the whole at $6,000, and would give the purchaser a suit of clothes "to boot," if they cost $250.

Adjourned.

DISTRESSING ACCIDENT.

A Little Boy killed by a Street Car.

About four o'clock yesterday afternoon a most distressing accident occured on the South Side which brought sudden mourning to a happy home and distress to a large number of people. At the time stated a funeral cortege was passing by Eighteenth and Sarah streets accompanied by a brass band. Of course all the children of the neighborhood ran to hear the music and see the musicians. Car number 1 of the Ormsby line O. F. Little driver, was coming up Sarah street and the horses took fright and became unmanageable. They dashed off and of the crowd of boys James Quinn was struck down and run over to the horror of a large concourse of people. The little fellow who was but four years old died soon after the occurrence. His parents reside at No. 1,822 Larkins alley, twenty-sixth ward.

Coroner McCallin held an inquest last evening when after a full investigation a verdict of accidental death was rendered, the driver being exonerated from blame. Little had given himself into the hands of a policeman immediately after the unfortunate occurrence and remained in the lock-up until released by the Coroner.

More Calls by the South Side Ladies.

Saturday evening Mrs. Brown, Mrs. Ensell and Mrs. Shepperd appointed as one of the South Side block committees started out to view the saloons in their district and request the keepers to discontinue the sales of liquors on Sunday. From their statements it appears they received pretty rough treatment at the hands of the Germans engaged in the traffic. A stout German woman attempted to broomstick the ladies out of her saloon, but was prevented from striking the visitors by a man present. When it became known that the committee were out, about one hundred and fifty men and boys, and even women gathered and followed them shouting and singing obscene songs, crowding and jostling them, hooting and cursing and although Officer Bell was with them, he having kindly offered his services, and guaranteed them protection when they entered the saloons, the crowd was so large that it was impossible for one man to disperse them, or prevent their entering the saloons. At every saloon they came to the men who were in the rabble would enter first and crowding around the bar, order drinks, and carry on so boisterously that in some instances the ladies could not make themselves heard. They state, however, that it was only at the hands of the German saloon keepers that they experienced such shameful treatment.

THE WATER COMMITTEE MEETING.

An Important Question Raised

The Status of the Late Commission and the Pipe Contract—A Legal Opinion and Action Thereon—Contract for Lead Supply Awarded.

An important meeting of the Water Committee of Pittsburgh was held on Saturday evening, Chairman Chalmers presiding.

LEAD CONTRACT AWARDED.

The bids for supplying the City Water Works with lead were opened and read. The bids are as follows:

N. Corwith & Co., Galena, Ill., proposed furnishing the lead at $6 75 per hundred pounds, delivered in Pittsburgh.

S. Beymer, of Beymer, Bauman & Co., proposed furnishing the lead at $7 00 per hundred, delivered at the depot in Pittsburgh.

Trego & Smith, of Chicago, proposed selling the lead at $6 85 per hundred, delivered in Pittsburgh.

The Pittsburgh Smelting and Refining Company bid for the contract at $6 82½ per hundred pounds, delivered in Pittsburgh.

On motion the contract was awarded to Messrs. Corwith & Co., of Galena, they being the lowest and best bidders.

On motion of Mr. Watson, the engineer, Mr. Atkinson, was instructed to purchase fifty tons of lead at the contract prices agreed upon by Messrs. Corwith & Co.

THE PIPE CONTRACT.

Mr. McCarthy here stated that the sub-Committee on the pipe contract was ready to submit its report.

The chairman directed the secretary to read the resolution under which the committee was appointed. The resolution authorized the committee to inquire into the legal and all other aspects of that contract.

Mr. McCarthy said the committee had taken the legal opinion of Mr. George P. Hamilton, with which the City Solicitor coincides, which he would read. [The opinion is quite lengthy, but is interesting. It will be found in full in another column.]

Mr. Lauffman said that the opinion sets aside all contracts made by the Water Commission, and asked what are we going to do about it.

Mr. McCarthy offered a resolution that Mr. Hamilton, in connection with the City Attorney, be directed to apply for a bill in equity in regard to said contract.

Mr. Lauffman amended the resolution to cover all contracts.

Mr. Fulton opposed the amendment, and stated that it should be referred to Councils. There were some good contracts made by the Commission. He did not question the law laid down by Mr. Hamilton. The Commission had made good contracts for the engines, basins, &c., and had been approved by Councils. They were made for the good of the city.

Mr. McCarthy thought that Mr. Lauffman was begging the question in saying that the Commission was an illegal body. The pipe contract was the only one in question, the legality of which did not depend entirely on the legality of the Commission.

Mr. Mitchell stated that if the Commission was an illegal body, it would save the city the $50,000 on the Douglass contract, which he intends to bring against the city for damages He hoped the gentleman would withdraw the amendment.

Mr. Lauffman said that he wished it distinctly understood that he had equal rights with the gentleman who opposed the resolution. He has reduced the resolution to writing, in which he has grabled his resolution and lost sight of his original motion. The speaker was a member of that Commission and he would insist on his amendment, that if one act was illegal it was all illegal.

Mr. Mitchell moved that the matter be referred to Council.

The amendment of Mr. Lauffman was put to a vote and declared lost.

Mr. Mitchell's motion was carried unanimously and the matter was submitted to Councils.

ABOUT BOILERS.

Mr. Brown offered a resolution that it is the opinion of the committee that the work on the Hiland avenue reservoir will not stand the weather, and that it should be suspended. Referred to the Reservoir Committee.

Mr. Morrison said before the adjournment he would ask for information whether there could be obtained a higher order of boiler than those now contracted for.

Mr. Watson replied that he had been in Pittsburgh forty years, and had seen boilers of every character. He would not give anything for the tubular boilers. It is the experience of the best machinists that the tubular boilers are a humbug, and the city would regret it if the boilers were introduced.

Mr. Atkinson, Superintendent of the water works, was called upon to give his experience on boilers. He had been boiling water twenty-seven years and six months, and his opinion of the tubular boilers was not very high. He would give the experience of the United States government and that of his own in writing at the next meeting, if the committee desired it.

Mr. Mitchell read a letter from A. L. Holly, of the Edgar Thomson Steel Works, in favor of the tubular boilers; also a letter from the Columbia Oil Works, setting forth that there was a saving of $154 per annum by the use of these boilers.

The question was referred to a committee of three to examine into the best boilers which could be introduced.

Joseph L. Lowry, the Mechanical Engineer, also gave an opinion against tubular boilers.

Adjourned.

IN A NEW PLACE.

Something of Interest to Admirers of Handsome Jewelry.

Mr. Alex. McFarland, as large numbers of the readers of the COMMERCIAL know, spent nearly eleven years in the old jewelry house of J. B. McFadden & Co., and while there formed an extensive and valuable business acquaintance. After severing his connection with this firm, he tried his hand at another business; but all the while there was within his breast a longing for his "first love"—for a return to the sparkle of diamonds and the glitter of gold and silver, as made up into multitudinous forms for personal adornment. To this longing he has at last yielded, and has formed a connection with Mr. Charles Terheyden, the well-known manufacturing jeweler of No. 130 Smithfield street. In his new relation Mr. McFarland will have charge of the sales department, where he will be glad to receive calls from all his old friends, whether they desire to buy or not.

A word as to the establishment at No. 130 Smithfield street will not be out of the way in this connection. In the first place, it is the only house in the city where the *manufacture* of jewelry in all its branches is carried on. The manufacturing department is under the immediate supervision of Mr. Terheyden, one of the very best workmen in the country. Quite a number of men are kept constantly employed—two of them devoting almost all their time to the setting and resetting of diamonds and other precious stones; the others finding employment in the making of watch cases, rings and jewelry of all descriptions, from designs furnished by customers, or original with Mr. Terheyden. Some of the most beautiful sets worn in the city were made here. It is only necessary to describe to Mr. Terheyden the article desired, and he will in a few days produce a fac simile. In gold melting he has no equal in the United States, being able to produce any color desired from a pure white to a vivid green, by this means producing the most beautiful effects.

The house is well supplied with all the necessary machinery of the most approved form for gold-working, several miniature "rolling mills" being features of the apartments devoted to manufacture. Due preparation for electro-plating is also visible, this process being one of the most interesting in the business. The baser metals can in an almost incredibly short time be covered with a coating of gold of any thickness desired, from the thousandth part of an inch upward.

Mr. Terheyden is now engaged on a model for a badge-pin for the order of the "Sons of St. Joseph," which evinces great skill in design and taste in execution. It represents an open hand, the thumb and first finger of which hold lightly a spray of three lilies. It is as handsome a pin as any the writer remembers to have seen, and very appropriately represents the emblems of the order.

By manufacturing its own goods, this house is enabled to sell at much more reasonable prices than those who buy in the East to sell again; and in addition, know that the articles will always prove as represented.

Thousands of people gazed with admiration on the magnificent silken banner carried through the city by the St. Paul's Total Abstinence Society on Tuesday last. It is no small credit to Mr. McFarland to state that this was made from designs furnished by him the work being done at No. 130 Smithfield street. Societies desiring banners should bear this in mind.

Mr. McFarland thoroughly understands the "ins" and "outs" of the jewelry business, is an accomplished and accommodating salesman, and deserves a full measure of success. That he may win it is the wish of a host of friends, the writer included.

THE PITTSBURGH TEACHERS.

Meeting of the Institute—Large Attendance—Interesting Reports—Resolutions of Respect.

The Institute assembled pursuant to adjournment, in the Ralston School Hall, Saturday morning at nine o'clock, with a larger attendance than is usual at the morning sessions. The meeting was called to order by Prof. A. Burtt, and opened with prayer by Prof. H. O. Gibbons.

C. B. Wood, A. M., of the High School, gave a very interesting and instructive lecture on Roman notation; showing the development of the system, by illustrations on the blackboard; constructing the multiplication table as probably used by the Romans, together with examples in the fundamental rules.

Prof. H. O. Gibbons, conducted a class recitation in English grammar, with the pupils of his school, which was creditable and well received by the audience. The Professor's method is not only well calculated to develop the abstract principles of the science, but also to enforce them by practical examples, with all the beauty and force of the English language.

The system of gymnastics, as prepared by the committee, Messrs. Logan, Ford and Gibbon, was presented giving the different movements progressively arranged, in a neatly printed manual for the guidance of teachers. The system was illustrated by a class of thirty or forty small girls and boys from Springfield schools, whose movements were so graceful and perfect, and at the same time tending to so healthful a development of all the muscles of the body in harmony with perfection, that it was the only argument necessary to cause the report to be unanimously adopted by the Institute; and a vote of thanks tendered the committee for doing their work so well.

The Superintendent, George J. Luckey, announced to the teachers, that the Saturday Normal Schools for the free instruction of teachers would commence on Saturday morning, March 28th—one in the South, and the other in the Ralston school building.

C. C. Cochran moved that a special vote of thanks be tendered to the Masters and Misses of the Springfield schools for the excellent manner in which they had entertained the Institute, and commended the practice of gymnastics in the schools; also, to the young ladies and gentlemen from Prof. Gibbon's school for their excellent recitation. Carried.

Prof. L. H. Eaton offered the following preamble and resolutions, which were unanimously adopted:

WHEREAS, It has pleased God to remove by death Miss Sarah A. Wallace, a member of this Institute; therefore be it

Resolved, That an able teacher, faithful member and an earnest worker in every good cause has fallen at her post of duty.

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be transmitted to the bereaved family.

The musical entertainment by Carncross and Quartette was of course artistic and highly entertaining.

Attempted Highway Robbery.

A gentleman named Pease was attacked by two men near the African Presbyterian Church on Arthurs street, about half past seven o'clock on Friday evening, who attempted to garrote him. He was seized around the neck and thrown to the pavement by one of the scoundrels, while the other proceeded to rifle his pockets. Mr. Pease managed to cry out for help, and a rap from a policeman's mace being heard near at hand, the robbers took to their heels before securing any booty. Officer McCarty gave chase but they were too nimble, and made their escape. Mr. Pease described his assailants as white men, one of whom wore a light overcoat, the other being dressed in dark clothing. The outrage was a very bold one, being committed so early in the evening, and within a square of the eleventh ward station house.

Robbery at Wood's Run.

On Saturday one of the borders at Jacob Bitner's tavern, Woods Run, paid his landlord a bill of $60, At the time the money changed hands Bitner heard a great noise among his horses, and hurriedly placing the money in the till proceeded to the stable to learn what was the matter with the horses. He found not much wrong at the stable, but when he returned to his bar, he did not find his money.

WE learn that Major Burnell will remain in the city during the present week, in order to receive proposals for the remodeling of the scene of his late activities and enterprises, Museum Hall. We hope the Major and his Worthy Professor may abide with us permanently.

COURT PROCEEDINGS.

U. S. District Court—Judge McCandless.

GRIER AND THE NATION TRUST COMPANY.

In this Court, on Saturday, the petition of James A. Grier, attorney in fact of Robert J. Grier, bankrupt, was filed. The petition sets forth that J. H. Bailey, receiver of a private banking company, called the Nation Trust Company, presented and filed with Register Shaffer, February 6, 1874, an alleged claim for $42,328 55 for an alleged indebtedness for what is termed overdrafts of customers of said bank; the petitioner further sets forth that the said R. J. Grier was a member and co-partner of said private co-partnership, and in said proof of claim as filed, no name or designation of the person to whom said overpayments were made, and no such specification of the nature of such alleged indebtedness given as makes out even a prima facie liability on the part of said bankrupt, and the truth is that many of them are the checks of the said bankrupt, as cashier of said co-partnership, and were drawn in his capacity as cashier and as a member of said firm; and the said bankrupt, also under the articles of association or co-partnership of said firm, is entitled to large credits for salary which are not allowed, and that his indebtedness, if any, depends upon the state of the accounts between the firm, and the petitioner submits that there is no such person, real or artificial, as the Nation Trust Company, and finally that debts alleged cannot be proven under the bankrupt law. The matter was referred to Register Schaffer for examination and report.

United States vs. 1,500 cigars owned by A. J. Woodruff, of New York, and found in the possession of Adams Express Company, at Pittsburgh, On motion of Assistant United States Attorney Adams, property condemned and ordered to be sold.

The Escanaba Furnace Company and the Cascade Iron Company, of Pittsburgh, debtors, Petition for discontinuance of proceedings in bankruptcy was referred to Shaffer for examination and report.

Isadore Cobiens, of Pittsburgh, bankrupt. The appointment of George Ober, as assignee was approved.

Common Pleas—Judges Sterrett and Stowe.

James Thoburn was released from jail under the insolvent law.

A final order was made granting a charter of incorporation to "The Board of Home Missions of the United Presbyterian Church of North America."

Joseph Jones vs. Elizabeth Jones, libel in divorce on the ground of adultery. The petition of libellant was presented and a subpoena returnable at the next term of Court awarded.

In the case of Hetty Scharff, by her next friend Joseph Scharff, libel in divorce, Thomas H. Davis, Esq., was appointed examiner to take testimony.

Messrs. Barton & Brown, counsel for defendants in the case of Devore et ux. vs. Wm. Boyd & Son, made a motion for a new trial, and filed their reasons.

In the matter of the division of the property in Humbolt and Morse school districts, an order of Court was made that the Humbolt school district pay to the Morse sub-district the amount awarded by them, to wit: $8,384 64 in the following manner: $4,000 in ten days from the date of the order, and the balance in six months, with interest.

W. A. Lewis, Esq., was appointed auditor in the matter of distribution of the funds in the hands of A. W. Erwin, assignee of James McGregor.

In the case of Elizabeth Ann Hoffman by her next friend David Miller vs. Jacob Hoffman, libel in divorce, a petition was presented and subpoena awarded.

A similar order was also made in the divorce case of Mary Jane Walker vs. John Andrew Walker.

TRIAL LIST FOR TO-DAY.

194. Ackley vs. Dilworth. Jr.
11. Finnike vs. Schimmer et al.
22. Vichestan vs. P. Ft. W. & C. R. R.
23. Hieber vs. P. Ft. W. & C. R. R.
24. Cassidy vs. P. Ft. W. & C. R. R.
25. Ennis vs. P. Ft. W. & C. R. R.
26. Williams vs. P. Ft. W. & C. R. R.
27.
30. Bender vs. Cooper et al.
102. Hagerman vs. Hahn.
121. Holmes vs. Forepaugh.
165. Rea, Hill & Co. vs. Cowlinge & Lodge.

District Court—Judges Ewing, Kirkpatrick and White.

No business of public interest was transacted.

TRIAL LIST FOR TO-DAY.

111. Snyder & Co. vs. Hostetter et al.
243. Miller vs. Fitzsimmons et al.
249. Chisholm vs. Buevie.
280. Dickson vs. Allegheny City.
282. Forsythe vs. McShane.
285. Adler, Rosenburg & Co. vs. Hart.
287. Henderson vs. O'Leary.
288. Hall et al vs. Chourlars.
289. Huckestein vs. Reisick & Bro.

Quarter Session—Judge Collier.

John Britt, convicted of burglary, on oath of John Gallagher, was sentenced to the penitentiary for five years.

On a charge of felonious assault and battery, preferred by William Gallagher, the same defendant was sentenced to the penitentiary for three years.

Joseph Stewart, John Wilson and Wm. Robertson were each sentenced to the penitentiary for four years, and Charles Powell to the Work House for two years. The parties were convicted of burglary and receiving stolen goods, on oath of Charles Stafford. Stewart, Wilson and Robertson for committing a larceny and receiving stolen goods belonging to Archibald A. Hodge, were each sentenced to the penitentiary for two years, on a charge of receiving stolen goods, preferred by C. W. Schierick, and of which was convicted. Stewart was sentenced to the penitentiary for one year.

Frederick Roessler, indicted for felonious assault and battery on John Flocker, having been allowed to plead guilty of simple assault and battery, was fined twenty dollars and costs.

Jos. Harris, who plead nolo contendere to larceny charged by Adam Bepler, was sentenced to jail for six months.

Benjamin Page, convicted of larceny, charged by Robert Morrow, was ordered to the Workhouse for four months.

David Moore, found guilty of larceny and receiving stolen goods, the prosecutor being A. N. Kennedy, was sentenced nine months to the Workhouse.

The Court sentenced to jail for one year James Morgan, convicted of larceny and receiving stolen goods, charged by Henry N. Wengel.

John Gilbert having plead guilty to a charge of larceny, preferred by Joseph Wilson, was allowed a suspension of sentence on payment of costs by him.

The constables of the First, Seventh and Twenty-first wards, and of Wilkins township, will appear before the Grand Jury with their returns on Tuesday, March 24, at 10 A. M.

TRIAL LIST FOR TO-DAY.

Commonwealth vs.

Jerry Cravenor.
Richard Hays, et al.
Sarah Griffin.
Frank Vogle, et al.
Obadiah Wick,
Joseph Nolan.
A. G. Zwanzig,
S. D. Faulkner,
James Reid, et al.,
Martha Graham,
John McKenna,
Henry Phillips,
Michael Tool,
John Swaim,
David Stewart,
W. J. Robinson.

Fire in Allegheny.

Between six and seven o'clock on Saturday evening fire was discovered at the tar house at the acid works of Hostetter, Hurtz and Boothe, Rebecca street, Allegheny near the gas works. An alarm was sounded from box No. 15, and although the firemen promptly appeared, from the rapidity with which the flames spread it was feared there would be a conflagration of the entire works, which would necessarily endanger the gas-works, and the chief thought it best to sound a general alarm and bring the whole department out that there might be no danger of the flames getting the start of them. Fortunately the wind was calm and there were no buildings in very close proximity to the one on fire.

The building burned is a small affair, built for the purpose of receiving the waste and tar.

CITY MATTERS IN BRIEF.

THE Water Committee contract for lead amounts to $6,750.

THE Duquesne Grays hold a battalion meeting this evening.

COLONEL JOE BROWN, formerly clerk of the county courts, is quite ill again.

NEXT week the children of the public schools will have the usual April vacation.

COUNCILS will meet to-day, when important business will come up for consideration.

A HEAVY wholesale business was done by the breweries on Saturday and evening.

SOME ladies on the South Side were watching the front and back doors of saloons yesterday.

YESTERDAY was as beautiful and as quiet a Sabbath as we have ever had in Pittsburgh.

ALDERMAN MCMASTERS will to-day fix a time for the further consideration of the conspiracy case.

CROWDS of people aired themselves in the sunshine yesterday, and the churches were crowded.

SALOONS appeared to be hermetically sealed yesterday, and many persons were disconsolate thereat.

THE father of Dr. E. A. Wood, of the South Side, was buried yesterday, from his home in Brownsville.

FROM yesterday drinkers, smokers and chewers learned that hereafter they must supply themselves on Saturday,

ALL the better and law abiding class of liquor dealers are pleased at the prohibition of back door sales on Sunday.

A FEMALE prisoner in the lock-up on Saturday night, took a fit, and she was resuscitated with much trouble.

THE pupils of the Fourth avenue Baptist Sunday School will be organized into a Band of Promise on Tuesday evening next.

IT IS not to be denied that the woman's movement has caused a stoppage of the liquor and other business on the Sabbath day.

A WAGON belonging to Martin & Co., of Allegheny, was run into and smashed by a train, near the elevator, on Saturday evening.

THE national encampment of the Grand Army of the Republic will meet with the Army of the Potomac at Harrisburg, in May.

CIGAR and tobacco dealers who decline to make money on Sunday are much pleased with the stoppage of the business on the Lord's day.

ON SATURDAY evening a run was made on the Woods' Run liquor store, and that establishment contained none but empty barrels yesterday.

CONDUCTORS on the Oakland Passenger line, or rather its management, still refuse to sell tickets on Sunday. They make an extra cent from the passengers thereby.

A PARTY of roughs, whose earnest pleadings for a "little something to take," fell upon a dull ear yesterday, threatened to break into Tony Brigle's saloon on Troy Hill.

"PRAISE God, from whom all blessings flow," was universally sung by the ladies yesterday, in consequence of their success in having the Sunday observance law enforced.

THE ladies must be satisfied with the enforcement of the Sunday law yesterday. Their inquiry now is, "Watchman, what of the night?" Saloons must close at 12 o'clock.

GENERAL MCDOWELL, President of the Society of the Army of the Potomac, has issued a call for the re-union of the Society, to be held at Harrisburg on the twelfth of May next.

NEXT month a Conference Committee from the various posts of the Grand Army of the Republic of this county will meet in Pittsburgh to make arrangements for a re-union.

NUMEROUS placards were posted on the door of John Horn's saloon, on Ohio street, Allegheny, yesterday, informing thirsty visitors that none of the ardent could be obtained there till Monday.

CONTROLLER WARNER'S annual report of the fiscal affairs of Allegheny county has been printed in pamphlet form, and is now ready for distribution. We have already given the leading features of the report.

THE Baptist congregations of Pittsburgh, Allegheny and vicinity will hold their second annual Social Union at the Fourth avenue Baptist church, on Thursday evening next at 7:30 o'clock. An interesting programme is prepared for the occasion.

THE hat of the unknown man who committed suicide by jumping into the Allegheny river, on Friday evening, was found near a raft by a boy on Saturday evening. It is a low crowned, gray felt hat, with a white band and cord, and lavender lining. At the end of the cord is a brown acorn. It may be seen at the Mayor's office.

A WEST DEER township farmer last week visited the County Court House at an expense of six dollars to protest against the enormous increase in the valuation of his property for county taxation. He discovered upon calculation that the rate of taxation being reduced from twelve to one and a half mills, that his total tax over last year would be but $1 65.

BY an inadvertance the death of "Mrs. Mary Beckham" was announced on Saturday, instead of Miss Mary J. Beckham, daughter of the late Major Beckham, who for many years held the position of Warden of the Western Penitentiary. Miss Beckham died at the residence of her brother, Lee A. Beckham, Louisville. She was widely known in this community, and very highly esteemed.

THE sixth annual session of the Supreme Lodge of the World Knights of Pythias will be held in Commercial Hall, corner Sixth avenue and Wood street, this city, commencing Monday, April 21st, 1874. All of the railroads centering in the city have made a reduction in fares, and orders for tickets will be furnished by Joseph D. Weeks, of Pittsburgh. The headquarters will be at the Central Hotel, Smithfield street.

THE fifth session of the Normal Class of Sunday School officers and teachers will be held to-morrow evening in the Liberty street M. E. church. The leading topic for consideration will be, "How to Teach a Lesson?" James D. Carlisle, Esq., of the Presbyterian Church, will conduct an infant class in the presence of the audience. The exercises are open to the public, and the programme embraces features of general interest. Organization at half-past seven o'clock.

Notwithstanding Gov. Bramlette's orders for the closing up of all agencies for the sale of the Kentucky Library Concert tickets, we understand that there are still a few floating about for sale. Nearly every agent who could raise the money has laid in a small stock to fill his late orders. Cash orders will be filled at the home office in Louisville till the 28th. There will be no postponement this time.

The New Colonnade Hotel, on Chestnut street, Philadelphia, Pa., only charges $3 50 per day.

FOURTH AVENUE BAPTIST CHURCH.

Commodious New Building to be Erected.

The Fourth Avenue Baptist church of this city, having been for some time past unable to accomodate the great numbers of persons seeking to worship with the congregation, recently resolved to put up a new building on their vacant lot, and having canvassed as yet only a portion of the membership, have secured already the minimum sum necessary to commence with, namely forty thousand dollars. This sum will yet be largely increased, as it is intended that all the members of the church and and congregation shall have an opportunity to assist in the erection of a building large enough to accommodate all comfortably, and so be at once a pleasure to the Church and a glory to God.

The pastor is greatly encouraged by having recently received a great number into the fellowship of the church, and now still more by this grand movement on the part of the people of his charge acting so promptly, in the matter of erecting a large and commodious building on their vacant lot fronting on Ross street, near the corner of Fourth avenue.

The Board of Trustees are: W. H. Everson, President; H. K. Porter, Treasurer; W. E. Lincoln, Clerk; Jacob Reese, H. M. Rolfe, D. W. C. Carroll, F. T. Lusk, Captain J. M. Atkinson, John Beck, W. A. McClurg, J. H. Lippincott, George Porter, D. M. Smith, Calvin King, B. F. Wilson, J. F. Marthens, John L. Lears and others. This Board of Trustees, we are informed, are making the necessary arrangements to begin work immediately, and will meet this week for the purpose of confering with archetects and others relative to the proposed building.

We wish all who take part in this noble enterprise the largest measure of success and a speedy realization of their desire. Their pastor, Rev. R. W. Pearson, D.D., preached three times in their present audience room yesterday, but the place was far too small to accommodate those who desired to listen.

ADDITIONAL RIVER DISPATCHES.

Wellsville.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

WELLSVILLE, O., March 22, 1874.

River eighteen feet and falling. Boats passed down—Tom Rees, Samuel Miller, N. J. Bigley No. 2, Coal City, Resolute, Skillinger, Ella, Sharp McDonald, Jos. Walton, Tom Dodsworth, Leopard, Coal Valley, James A. Blackmore, Ben Wood, Bosz, Enterprise, Geo. Lysle, Nellie Walton, Juniata, C. W. Hornbrook, Hornet No. 2, S. D. Woods, John Dippold, Whale, Baltic, Storm, Sampson No. 2, Samuel Clark and Sam Parker. Up—Mallie Ragon, Panther, Carrie Brooks, Ironsides and Maggie Smith.

Wheeling.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

WHEELING, W. VA., March 22, 1874.

River fifteen feet nine inches and falling. Departed—Carrie Brooks, for Pittsburgh, 7 A. M.; R W Skillinger, for Cincinnati, 7 A. M.; Juniata, for Cincinnati, 7 P. M. Clear and cold.

Cincinnati.

CINCINNATI, March 22.—River twenty-one feet and rising slowly. Arrived—Pat Rogers, Memphis; John B. Church and John Kilgour, New Orleans.

Louisville.

LOUISVILLE, March 22.—River swelling slowly with ten feet in the canal, eight feet in Indian chute and six feet over rocks. Weather clear and pleasant.

Evansville.

EVANSVILLE, March 22.—Partly clear. Mercury 40 to 54 degrees. River risen six inches. Port List: Down—Exporter, Bermuda, Morning Star, Peytona and barges. Up—Idlewild, Governor Allen, John A. Woods, Thomas W. Means and J. D. Parker. Business dull.

Cairo.

CAIRO, March 22.—Arrived—Belle Memphis, St. Louis; Rover, Pittsburgh; Glassgow, Hickman; Thompson Dean, New Orleans; Julia, Vicksburg; J. H. Bigley, Pittsburgh; Andy Baum, Cincinnati; City of Helena, St. Louis; Pat Cleburne; Evansville. Departed—Belle Memphis, Memphis; Glassgow and Rover, St. Louis; Dean, Cincinnati; J. H. Bigley, New Orleans; Julia, St. Louis; Baum, Memphis; Helena, Vicksburg; Cleburne, Evansville. River fallen one inch. Cloudy, Mercury 56 degrees.

Consumption,

the scourge of the human family, may, in its early stages, be promptly arrested and permanently cured.

RAVENSWOOD, W. VA., October 28, 1872.

DR. R. V. PIERCE:

Sir—For the last year I have been using your Golden Medical Discovery. I owe my life to it, having been afflicted for years. Did not use it but a short time before I was benefited; at that time I was very bad, not able to sit up much, was suffering greatly with my throat, was getting blind, had a dry cough, and much pain in my lungs. I have used twelve bottles of the Discovery and am almost well.

KATE T. WARDNER.

A son of Mr. J. H. Meseck, of Chatham Four Corners, New York, has been cured of Consumption by Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery—so says Mr. C. B. Canfield, editor of the *Chatham Courier*.

S. R. Eglar, druggist, of West Union, Ohio, writes to state that Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery has effected a wonderful cure of Consumption in his neighborhood.

Now or Never.

There are critical moments in every man's life, which, according to his action, or inaction, either make or mar his future fortunes. Such a moment, for a host of persons, is the present. There now remain but seven days that tickets for the Grand Gift Concert of the Public Library of Kentucky may be procured. At the drawing of that Concert there will be $1,500,000 in cash distributed to the ticket-holders, every fifth one of whom will certainly be entitled to a prize, and some of them will get such prizes as $250,000, $100,000, $50,000, $25,000, and $20,000. Everything is now ready for the drawing, and but few, very few tickets remain to be sold; therefore it is *now or never*, for there never again will be presented such a magnificent chance for a fortune in the mere turn of a wheel.

Lippincott's Keystone Soda Fountains.

In the above-named apparatus the wants of the trade have been carefully studied, and we now present an apparatus in which purity, strength and durability are combined with unequaled workmanship and elegance of design. Before purchasing, please call and examine our samples, or send for catalogue. We are able to present many new and elegant designs, and this season have many novel features to produce never before brought out. We also deal in every article appertaining to the business, more specially a full line of extra choice fruit essences of the following flavors, in pound bottles, at low prices:

Vanilla,
Lemon,
Strawberry,
Orgeat,
Nectar,
Coffee,
Raspberry,
Pineapple,
Orange,
Sherbet,
Hock,
Chocolate,
Ginger,
Sarsaparilla,
Fruit Acid,
Peach,
Rose,
Blackberry.

In an effort to produce an attractive apparatus, we have not lost sight of the essential point of a good apparatus—viz: purity of production. This has had our closest attention. Every part coming in contract with soda water or syrups is thoroughly coated with pure silver or block tin. Don't forget to call at McClarren & McKennan's drug store, No. 85 Market street, Pittsburgh.

DIED:

WHIGAM—On Sabbath morning, March 22, at 6 o'clock, Capt. THOMAS N. WIGHAM, in the twenty seventh year of his age.

The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from the residence of his mother, Shaws avenue, McKeesport, on TUESDAY, March 24, at 10 o'clock.

MCKELVY—On Friday, the 20th instant, at 3 o'clock A. M., SADIE K., daughter of John McKelvy, of Swissvale.

Services and funeral at the residence of her father, MONDAY, March 23d, at 1:30 o'clock P. M. Friends of the family from the city, desiring to attend, can leave Union Depot for Swissvale on the 11:45 train.

WILEY—Very suddenly, at his residence, Washington, Pa., Saturday, March 21st, JOHN WILEY.

Notice of the funeral hereafter.

ARENSBERG—On Sunday afternoon, at 4 o'clock, March 22, 1874, LOTTIE LEVINIA WALLACE, wife of C. C. Arensberg, aged twenty-seven years, six months and twenty-two days.

The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral WEDNESDAY AFTERNOON, at 3 o'clock, from her late home, Forty-fourth street, above Butler.

[Philadelphia and New York papers please copy.]

RODY PATTERSON, JR.,
UNDERTAKER,
No. 117 FOURTH AVENUE.
COFFINS and FUNERAL FURNISHING GOODS of every description. Terms cash.

Livingston & Co.,
Manufacturers of LIGHT Grey Iron
CASTINGS,
Plain, Japanned, Bronzed, Coppered or Galvanized.
Light Work our Specialty.
Office and Works near Outer Depot, ALLEGHENY CITY.
Postoffice address, Lock Box 302, Pittsburgh, Pa. mrf

Oldest Ins. Co. in America.
ASSETS, $3,975,762 25.
Ins. Co. of North America
OF PHILADELPHIA.
Losses adjusted and paid by
WILLIAM L. JONES, 24 Fourth ave.

EST'D. 1858.
DOOLEY'S
YEAST POWDER
THE STANDARD BAKING POWDER
IS THE BEST AND CHEAPEST PREPARATION EVER OFFERED FOR MAKING
—BREAD.—

Dooley's Yeast Powder
Is perfectly Pure and Wholesome.

Dooley's Yeast Powder
Is put up in Full Weight Cans.

Dooley's Yeast Powder
Makes Elegant Biscuits and Rolls.

Dooley's Yeast Powder
Makes Delicious Muffins, Griddle Cakes, Corn Bread, &c.

Dooley's Yeast Powder
Makes all kinds of Dumplings, Pot-Pies, Cakes and Pastry, nice, light and healthy.

Dooley's Yeast Powder
Is the best, because perfectly pure.

Dooley's Yeast Powder
Is the Cheapest, because full weight.

Dooley's Yeast Powder
Is guaranteed to give satisfaction.

Be sure to ask for
Dooley's Yeast Powder
And do not be put off with any other kind.

Dooley's Yeast Powder
Is put up in Tin Cans of various sizes, suitable for Families, Boarding Houses, Hotels, Restaurants and River, Lake and Ocean Vessels on short or long voyages.

The Market is flooded with Cheap, Inferior Baking and Yeast Powders of light or short Weight. DOOLEY'S YEAST POWDER is warranted full strength and full weight.

Sold at Wholesale and Retail, generally throughout the United States, by dealers in Groceries and Family Supplies.

DOOLEY & BROTHER
MANUFACTURERS
69 NEW ST. NEW YORK
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STEAMSHIPS.

CUNARD LINE—THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMERS, between New York and Liverpool, calling at Cork Harbor.
Sailing Every Wednesday and Saturday.
THE GREAT FLEET OF 1874.
SCOTIA, RUSSIA, BOTHINA, SCYTHIA, CUBA, ALGERIA, ABYSSINIA, JAVA, CHINA, CALABRIA.
RATES OF PASSAGE:
CABIN.—$80, $100, $130, Gold. Excursion Tickets at Reduced Rates.
STEERAGE—To Liverpool, Queenstown, &c., $30, Currency; from Liverpool, Queenstown, &c., $32, Currency.
Passengers also booked to and from Hamburg, Bremen, Sweden, &c., at low rates.
DRAFTS issued at Lowest Rates.
For Cabin or Steerage Passage apply to
JOHN J. McCORMICK, Agent,
Smithfield street and Fourth avenue.

AMUSEMENTS.

Pittsburgh Opera House
ELLSLER & GOTTHOLD .... Managers.
MONDAY, March 23, 1874, and Every Evening until further notice, the accomplished Actress and Vocalist,
MISS ANNIE FIRMIN
And the Popular Actor,
Mr. John Jack,
In the Emotional Drama of the
NEW MAGDALEN
Mercy Merrick .... Miss Annie Firmin
Julian Grey .... Mr. John Jack
New Scenery and effects.
Matinee Saturday—"New Magdalen."

ACADEMY OF MUSIC
V. E. BEAMER .... Lessee.
FOURTH AND LAST WEEK OF
Carncross & Dixey's Minstrels.
The Last Night and Positively FAREWELL BENEFIT FRIDAY OF
Mr. E. F. DIXEY.
Another entire change of Programme, in which Mr. J. L. CARNCROSS and entire Company appear.
THE MODOC INDIAN. SCHNEIDER'S COURTSHIP. TWO DROMIOS.
Coal Heavers' Strike, Haunted House, etc.
Farewell Matinee Saturday.
Seats secured without extra charge, at Hale's Music Store and Academy. Prices, 25c, 50c, 75 and $1 00.

FRED. AIMS'S AMERICAN THEATER.
Manager .... FRED. AIMS
Extraordinary Announcement! MONDAY, March 23d. Popular Prices: General Admission, 25c; Gallery, 15c. Harry Luande, the Boneless Man; the Hughes, Annie and Andy; the dashing Weston sisters. The startling Burlesque of BLACK-EYED SUSAN. Lisa Weber and Troupe. Powerful drama entitled LIFE FOR LIFE; Valentine Love, Nellie Maskell, supported by full Dramatic Company.

TRIMBLE'S VARIETIES THEATER—
R. GARDNER & TRIMBLE .... Lessees and Managers.
H. W. WILLIAMS .... Stage Manager.
TO-NIGHT—Harry Kernell, Lulu Delmay, Lizzie Stemple, Sig. Farranta, Mast. J Kernell, Martha Wren, Jas. Collins, all the Stars and Howard's Drama,
AFTER THE WAR.
Ladies' Matinee Wednesday and Saturday.

LIBRARY HALL.
ILMA DI MURSKA.
GRAND ITALIAN OPERA.
POSITIVELY THREE NIGHTS ONLY,
COMMENCING
Monday, March 30, 1874
First and only appearance of the great Nightingale,
ILMA DI MURSKA,
Pronounced by the entire press of New York and Boston to be the greatest Operatic Star that has ever visited America.
M'LLE. E. SOREL,
The celebrated Mexican Prima Donna, who created a furore at her debut in New York last week.
M'LLE. NATALI TESTA, the Popular Contralto.
SIG. G. VIZZANI, the celebrated Tenor from her Majesty's Opera, London.
M'LLE. LEIDECKER.
SIG. G. VERATI, Tenor Robusto.
SIG. G. MARI, the Favorite Baritone.
SIG. E. ROSSI GALLI, the Great Basso.
SIGS. G. REYNA, A. ARDAVANI, and others.
Full Chorus and Orchestra
Conductor .... C. SCHRAMM.
MONDAY .... MURSKA .... LUCIA.
TUESDAY .... SOREL .... FAUST.
WEDNESDAY .... MURSKA .... MARTHA.
POPULAR PRICES.
Subscription for the Three Performances:
Balcony $4 00
Parquette and Parquette Circle 5 00
The sale of Subscription Seats will begin on Wednesday morning at 9 o'clock, at KLEBER BROS., 122 Wood street.
The sale of single nights will begin on Thursday morning.

MUSIC! MUSIC!
ONLY TWO GRAND
MILITARY CONCERTS,
BY THE
ROYAL IMPERIAL BAND,
Attached to the Eleventh Prussian Pioneer Batallion, from Mainz, on the Rhine, in Uniform, on
Monday & Tuesday, March 23 and 24,
AT THE
MASONIC HALL, FIFTH AVENUE
Admission, 50 cents. Reserved Seats, 75 cents.
Tickets may be secured morning before Concert, at Box Office of Hall.

AMERICAN
CONSERVATORY OF MUSIC,
29 and 31 Fifth Avenue.
Piano, Violin, Singing, Flute, Cornet, Harmony, etc.,
TAUGHT BY THE BEST MASTERS.
Students may begin at any time.
Circulars at the Office and Music Stores.
Evening Lessons in all Branches.

LECTURES.

FREE LECTURE.
At the Rooms of the Young Men's Christian Association,
On Tuesday Evening, March 24th,
BY
Rev. E. T. JEFFERS, D. D.,
President of Westminster College, commencing at 8 o'clock.
Subject—"THOUGHTS ON WORDS."
You are invited.

FOR SALE, &C.

TO MILLERS!
I WILL SELL OR LEASE ON LONG TIME MY
Mill and Woolen Factory,
Situated at Saint James, Missouri,
On Atlantic and Pacific Railroad, 103 miles from St. Louis, in the heart of the country raising the best wheat grown in the State.
The Mill is capable of turning out TWO HUNDRED BARRELS OF FLOUR PER DAY; built of Brick, in the most substantial manner, with all the LATEST IMPROVED MACHINERY.
The Mill has a home market for all the offal and coarse grades of Flour.
The Factory
Has also the LATEST IMPROVED MACHINERY and capable of turning out 225 YARDS OF JEANS PER 12 HOURS. Address
WM. JAMES,
ST. JAMES, MISSOURI.

To Furnacemen.
I will Sell or Lease on Royalty Four or Five of the Largest Deposits of
Blue Specular and Red Oxide Iron Ores,
In the State of Missouri, situated within four miles of the Cuba and Salem Railroad or Atlantic and Pacific Railroad.
Also, the BEST SITE FOR A CHARCOAL FURNACE AND FORGE in the State, within about ten miles of the Cuba and Salem Railroad.
Address
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ST. JAMES, MISSOURI.

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Phoenix Steam Brewery,
SPENCER, McKAY & CO.,
MALTSTERS AND BREWERS,
Ale, Porter and Brown Stout,
PITTSBURGH, PA.
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BARBOUR'S
Non-Explosive Head-Light Oil
Only 25 Cents Per Gallon.
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MANUFACTURERS.
Also, Agents for TESSY'S PATENT REFLECTING LAMP BURNER.
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PITTSBURGH.
The original and only Advertiser on Mirrors.

AUCTION SALES.

BY JAMES W. DRAPE & CO.
THE AUCTION SALE
OF THE
Linseed Oil Mill, &c
Belonging to J. W. Thursby, will take place on the Premises,
137 Fifteenth Street, South Side, Pittsburgh, (Late Birmingham),
On Monday, March 23, at 2 O'Clock.
Lot on which the Mill is situate is 70 feet front by 127 feet deep, extending to Sixteenth street.
This is a rare opportunity for any person wishing to engage in the manufacture of Linseed Oil, or for any firm wanting an eligible Manufacturing Site.
Terms made known at sale.
J. W. DRAPE & CO., Auctioneers,
47½ FEDERAL STREET, Allegheny.

Woolen Mills
AT
ASSIGNEE'S SALE
TWO LARGE BRICK WATER-POWER WOOLEN MILLS,
THREE SETS EACH,
OF THE
Keystone Woolen Mfg. Co.,
Will be sold AT AUCTION, on the Premises, in NEW BRIGHTON, BEAVER COUNTY, PA.,
On Wednesday, 29th of April, 1874,
AT 1 O'CLOCK P. M.
Photographic Views of the Mills can be seen at the Drug Store of GEO. A. KELLY & CO., Wood street, Pittsburgh. For particulars inquire of
MILTON TOWNSEND,
ASSIGNEE.

PROPOSALS.

OFFICE CONTROLLER OF ALLEGHENY COUNTY, PA.,
PITTSBURGH, March 18, 1874.
Sealed Proposals
Directed to this office, will be received until the 25TH INST, inclusive, for Transcribing
107 Collecting Duplicates,
107 Office Duplicates, and
108 School Duplicates.
Bids must include calculations and all work connected therewith.
Specimens of the work required can be seen and full information regarding the same had by applying at the office of the County Commissioners.
HENRY WARNER, County Controller.

To Boiler Manufacturers.
PROPOSALS will be received by the Water Committee, until the 4TH DAY OF APRIL, at 6 P. M., at the Office of the Secretary, JOHN T. DUFF, for the Building of EIGHT (8) BATTERIES OF STEAM BOILERS, DRUMS, &c.
The right to reject any or all bids is reserved.
Plans and specifications can be had at the office of JOSEPH L. LOWRY, Mechanical and Hydraulic Engineer, or
JOHN T. DUFF, Secretary of Com.,
Municipal Hall.

NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS
Sealed Proposals
Will be received at the office of the Secretary of the Second Avenue Commission, No. 67 Grant street, Pittsburgh, until WEDNESDAY, March 25th, 1874, at 12 o'clock noon, for covering said avenue, between the westerly end of the pavement as now laid, to the eastern line of Everson, Graff & Macrum's property, with Furnace Slag to the depth of four inches.
Bidders will be required to give bonds as required by the city.
The Commissioners reserve the right to accept or reject any or all bids should they deem it for the best interest of the city so to do.
W. J. LEWIS,
J. D. SCULLY,
M. K. MOORHEAD,
R. H. PALMER, JR.,
PETER CONNELLY,
Commissioners.
G. T. OLIVER, Secretary.

NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS
INDORSED PROPOSALS for the Paving of the Sidewalks of Stanton avenue, from Butler street to Hiland avenue, will be received at the office of the Allegheny Cemetery until TUESDAY, THE 24TH OF MARCH, at 2 o'clock P. M. Each bidder will state the kind of Pavement to be used by him, with a full and accurate description of the same.
The Commissioners reserve the right to accept or reject any or all proposals should they deem it for the best interests of the city.
JOHN CHISLETT,
W. J. RADCLIFFE,
HENRY WILLIAMS,
FRANK S. BISSELL,
R. H. NEGLEY,
Commissioners.
JOHN PERRING, Secretary.

ROOFING:

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Gravel Roofing
Applied Promptly either in City or Country
Roofing Materials
Of all kinds always on hand and for Sale.
REPAIRING PROMPTLY DONE.
Wm. B. Lupton & Co., 354 Penn Ave.,
PITTSBURGH, PA. (opposite Fort Wayne Depot).

Hugh Woodside,
ROOFER AND DEALER IN
SLATE!
Office, 370 PENN STREET, opposite Fort Wayne Freight Depot,
PITTSBURGH, PA.
All Orders promptly attended to. Work done by Experienced Workmen.

AIKEN & CO.,
DEALERS IN
NORTHAMPTON, VERMONT and PEACH BOTTOM ROOFING
SLATE
Also, Slating Nails and Felt,
Corner Eleventh and Liberty Streets,
Opposite the Grain Elevator, Pittsburgh, Pa.
SLATE ROOFS put on by experienced workmen.

JAMES AINSLIE,
MANUFACTURER AND DEALER IN
Fancy Open and Top Buggies,
DOCTORS' PHÆTONS,
BUCK WAGONS, &c.,
NO. 89 THIRD AVENUE.
SPECIAL ATTENTION GIVEN TO REPAIRING.

KINDER BLAIR,
MANUFACTURER OF
PREMIUM FRENCH
AND
American Confectionery.
Ladies' Lunch and Ice Cream Saloon.
29 FIFTH AVENUE, Pittsburgh,
4p 68 FEDERAL STREET, Allegheny.

I. W. GRUBBS,
Wholesale Dealer in
COAL AND NUT COAL.
Office, 119 WATER STREET.
Special attention given to the supply of
ROLLING MILLS,
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Get the Best
HOWE STANDARD
SCALES.
Warehouse and Mill Trucks, Tucker's Patent Alarm Till, Grocers' Fixtures. Scales Repaired.
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305 LIBERTY STREET.
HENRY REA, Jr.,
Receives and sells Butter, Eggs, Cheese, Grain, Seed, Lard, Bacon, Apples, Potatoes, Green and Dried Fruit, Farm and Garden Products. Correspondence invited.

FLOUR—
BEST BRANDS OF
Winter and Spring Wheat Flour,
In Store and to arrive. For sale by
D. WALLACE.